Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

62,79

SPRING 1909

GURNEY SEED Co.

SEEDS

THAT GROW AND SATISFY

INCORPORATED.

YANKTON MAIN CROP PEA.

COLE'S EARLY WATERMELON.

GURNEY'S RUST PROOF WAX BEAN.

EARLIBELL TOMATO.

ENID MUSKMELON.

GURNEY'S NEW LEAFLESS RADISH.

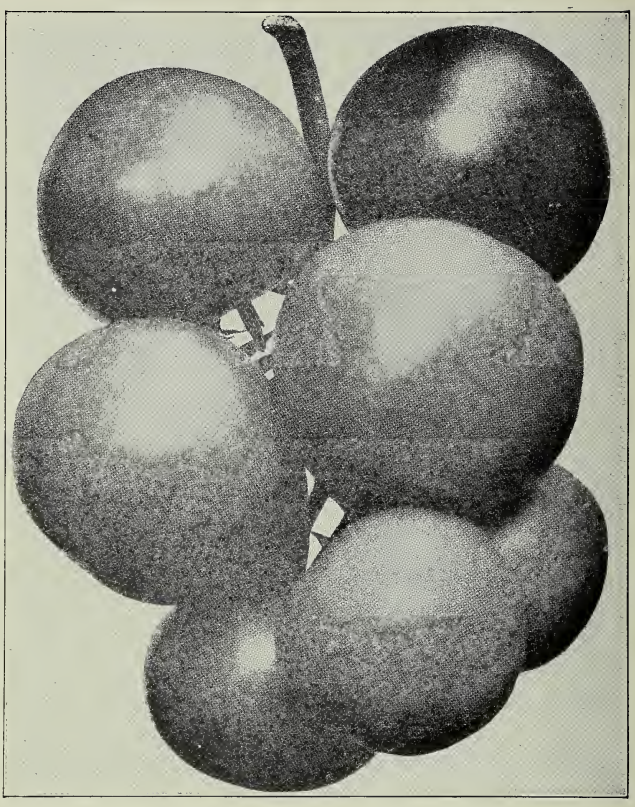
YANKTON,
SOUTH DAKOTA.

GURNEY'S EARLY GOLDEN SWEET CORN.

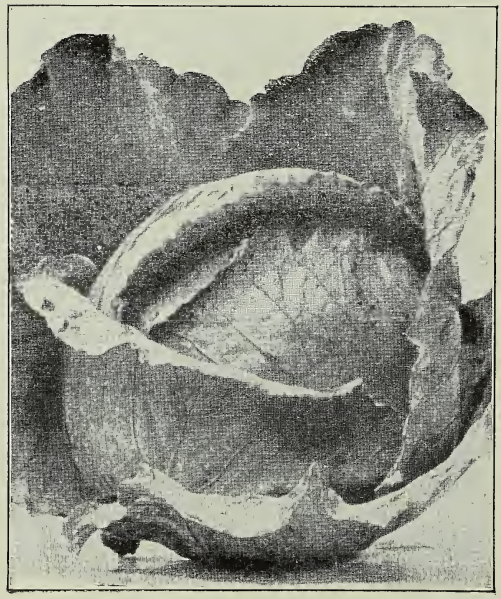
STECHER CO. ROCHESTER, N.Y.

New Earlibell Tomato

After another season's experience we unhesitatingly repeat and emphasize all the claims we have ever made for it. Seed planted in the open ground on June 3rd matured large quantities of this extra large, extra early tomato one week earlier than Dwarf Champion started in hot-beds in April, and eight days earlier than Earliana planted in open ground on same day as Earlibell. For further description, see Tomatoes. **Pkg. 15c, Oz. 50c.**



Enkhuizen Glory



Our several years experience in growing this wonderful new cabbage only makes it appear more valuable to us each season. We sent out thousands of trial packages of this in 1907 and received hundreds of flattering testimonials from the growers. One Nebraska woman reports a wagon load from a teaspoonful of seed. A Dakota grower says 98 per cent solid heads. It is larger and earlier than Wakefield. For further description see Cabbage. **Pkg. 10c. Oz. 35c, 1-4 lb. $1.00.**

An Order for one Package of Seed will receive just as Careful Attention as though it was for $100.00.

ORDER SHEET.

GURNEY SEED COMPANY

YANKTON, SOUTH DAKOTA.

.....1909.

Gentlemen: Please send the following goods by.....

Name .....

Postoffice..... *R. F. D. No.*.....

Ship to.....
(Name of Town)

Name of R. R......

County..... *State*.....

AMOUNT ENCLOSED.		
P. O. Order..		
Exp. "		
Bank Draft..		
Cash.....		
Check.....		
Stamps.....		
TOTAL		

Quantity	Name of Goods Ordered	Dollars	Cts.

CUT OFF HERE

Quantity	Name of Goods Ordered	Dollars	Cts.
	Carried Forward,		

Seeds That Grow and Satisfy, for 1909

WITH hearty greetings and best wishes to all, we hand you our 1909 Spring Catalog, and ask that you examine it carefully. We know that in quality of stock, complete assortment and facilities for caring for your orders we cannot be excelled. The increase in our business, which was 150 per cent over 1907, goes to show that GURNEY'S SEED *grow and satisfy.* If they did not, no amount of advertising or pushing of sales could make such a healthy increase. The success of any business depends on satisfying one's customers. A pleased customer is the best advertisement a company can have. We are offering a few testimonials from some of our customers, a few words from some of the premium winners, and could offer many more.

We wish particularly to call your attention to some of the new *good things for 1909.* In all of the novelties and new things sent out by us in other years, none of them have proven poorer than our descriptions—most of them much better, and all have come to stay.

Thanking our old customers for their continued orders, and asking those who have never ordered to give us a trial, and wishing you all an abundant harvest in 1909, we are,

Yours truly,

GURNEY SEED COMPANY.

Gurney Seed Co., Yankton, S. D. Armington, Mont.

Gentlemen: I received your check for $37.00, for which I say thanks. I won the Society's first premium on your seed. I also won first premium at the county fair on your seed. I won $250.00 in cash premiums and fifteen special premiums, amounting to $300.00. I also won first premium on your Kherson oats for the best peck of oats grown in Cascade County, $15.00 cash from First National Bank of Great Falls, Mont., and at the state fair I made about $250.00 in cash.

All I had was grown from Gurney's seed. I am very much pleased with your seed. Everything grew splendidly. We had Gurney's Kidney Wax Beans and another kind; I cannot think of the name, but they were the finest beans we ever had in our garden. I won first premium at the county and state fairs on these beans, and the people there all thought they were the finest they had ever seen. I won thirty-five first premiums and a number of second premiums at the county fair. I want all my seed from you again.

Please send me your new catalogue, and again thanking you, I am,

Yours truly,
GUST SIEGLING.

Miles City, Mont., Nov. 28, 1908.

The Minnesota 13, on which we were awarded your Special Premium at the recent state fair at Helena, was grown by us from seed purchased from you in the spring of 1908, and our selection of ten ears not only won your Special Premium of $10.00, but won Sweepstakes Premium of $100.00 for the best ten ears of Dent Corn, and the best ten ears of any kind of corn, $5.00.

We are sending you, under separate cover, a copy of our illustrated booklet, which describes 30,000 acres of irrigated land which we are placing on the market this season. We expect to produce 150 varieties of crops on our demonstration farm, and would be obliged if you would forward us a copy of your seed catalogue for the next year.

ROSEBUD LAND AND IMPROVEMENT CO.

Indian Industrial School, Pierre, S. D., March 10, 1908.

As we have purchased our garden and field seed from you for the past two or three years, we thought that you might be interested in the enclosed two views of our fields from your seed.

J. C. LEVENGOOD, Supt.

Perkins, Ia., Nov. 4, 1908.

I grew some of your Model Dent Corn this season. It averaged over 65 bushels to the acre.

JOHN MEYLINK.

Campbell County, S. D., Oct. 23, 1908.

I am sending you by mail four ears of your Minnesota 13 for inspection. If you think it will stand a show at Omaha, please let me know how to pack and to whom I must send it. My field from your seed is the finest in the county. J. A. KUBOWITZ.

We wrote Mr. Kubowitz that his corn was certainly fine for being grown so far north, and he sent 20 ears to be exhibited at Omaha. They average 9 inches long and are certainly fine ears of corn.

Martin County, Minn., Oct. 6, 1908.

How must I proceed to compete for your special premiums on Gurney's Hybrid Model Dent at the National Corn Exposition at Omaha? I have a fine crop. MARTIN GEORGE.

Day County, S. D. Oct. 26, 1908.

The seed corn I got from you turned out fine, also the trees.

ALEX McFARLANE.

Beadle County, S. D., Nov. 23, 1908.

I took the premiums offered by the State Fair Association at Huron on Minnesota 13, Dakota White Dent, Wimple's Yellow Dent, and on New York Rural potatoes, all from seed bought from you last spring.

The White Ohio potatoes are fine, and for an early potato I think they are ahead of any variety we have. RADER & GREEN.

Day County, S. D., Oct. 2, 1908.

I purchased 8 bushels of North Dakota White Dent corn from you last spring and have a fine crop. Have over two carloads of perfectly ripe, sound corn. This is grown twenty-five miles east of Aberdeen. V. H. POTTER.

Kingsbury County, S. D., Oct. 30, 1908.

The seed corn I bought of you made 60 bushels per acre, ripe.

ASA RAMP.

Hanson County, S. D., Oct. 1, 1908.

I received first premium on Minnesota 13 at the Hanson County Fair. This corn was from the seed I got from you last spring. Thanks. T. L. JOHNSON.

Chippewa County, Minn., Sept. 28, 1908.

I have 15 acres of Minnesota 13 corn from the seed I got of you last spring. It is the best corn I ever raised and was ripe on Sept. 10. The corn was planted on the 25th of May.

A. T. ELLINGBOE.

Spink County, S. D., Sept. 28, 1908.

I have a fine field of North Dakota White Dent, from the seed I got from you last spring. All is well matured, and ears are large and average much larger than the ears I got from you last spring. I am 20 miles south of Aberdeen. My neighbors concede I have the best corn in this part of the country. I finished planting on May 27, and most of it was out of the way of frost on Sept. 10.

Yours truly, E. E. RICH.

Faulk County, S. D., Sept. 25, 1908.

Last spring we purchased seed corn of you, the variety being Minnesota 13. Would like to tell you of our fine corn. Good judges estimate that it will go 50 bushels per acre. Many of the stalks have two well developed ears. MRS. F. A. PANGBURN.

Swift County, Minn., Nov. 12, 1908.

The four varieties of seed corn purchased from you last spring did exceedingly well. Minnesota 13 took the first premium at our county fair, and I am very much pleased with the result.

F. J. BESWICK.

Starbuck, Minn., Sept. 1, 1908.

Your corn that I planted this spring is doing fine. I figure on taking some of it to the county fair. It is the best corn I have seen around. JOHN BLOOM.

Burdette, S. D., Aug. 15, 1908.

Minnesota 13, bought of you, bids fair to make us close to 50 bushels per acre.

GUY E. BARNES.

Parkwood, Pa., Sept. 14, 1908

Last spring I received three kinds of seed corn from you, Minnesota 13, Wimple's Yellow Dent and Gurney's Model Dent, and am much pleased with the results. The Minnesota 13 is ready to crib. The Gurney's Model Dent and Wimple's Yellow Dent were put in shock last week.

From what I know of corn, Wimple's Yellow Dent will be my main crop for next year, although on any ground rather thin will plant Minesota 13. I consider Wimple's Yellow Dent the best main crop corn for this section on extra good land. On thin land would say the same of Minnesota 13.

I received three varieties of corn from an Iowa seed house that was claimed to be 95 to 100 days. It is nearer 130 days and does not stand drouth. It is wilting badly, although far from ripe, while Dakota seed planted the same day is all in shock.

I regard Malakhof fine for an early sweet corn. Ears small but kernels large. Fully up to advertisement in your catalogue. We ate our first from it July 10. M. N. LEWIS.

Cass County, N. D., Sept. 28, 1908.

I wish to inform you what success we had with seed corn bought of you last spring. The Minnesota 13 got ripe. I cut it the 19th of September; also the North Dakota White Dent. I would like to send you a sample of the same. It is the best corn I have seen around here. I am well pleased with it. BERNEY BRACHT.

On Nov. 14 Mr. Bracht sent us a sample of his corn and it is certainly a wonderful showing for so far north. The ears average about 8 inches long and are perfectly matured. This from North Dakota, where corn is not supposed to be grown.

Goldfield, Ia., Aug. 11, 1908.

You offered in your last spring's catalogue prizes for the best Minnesota 13 and Gurney's Model Dent at the Iowa State Fair from seed purchased of you. I intend to carry off that money.

MILLER S. NELSON.

Beadle County, S. D., Sept. 6, 1908.

The corn I got of you last spring looks fine. Have 75 acres, the finest in this part of the country. Had 9 bushels of seed from you and think every kernel grew. H. W. NIRK.

Roberts County, S. D., Sept. 9, 1908.

I bought of you a good many vegetable seeds, Kherson oats and Model Dent seed corn, last spring. The Kherson made a good yield. We want to compete for your special premiums. WILLIAM TEAS.

Emmons County, N. D., July 1, 1908.

All garden seeds purchased of your house this spring are doing fine; also seed corn purchased from you. Your seed is certainly all you claim. There isn't a missing hill in the whole 70 acres.

W. B. DONAHUE.

Emmons County, N. D., Sept. 14, 1908.

I have just come in from my corn field and to say the least I am well pleased. My corn is all ripe. I brought in a nice bunch and they run from 14 to 22 rows. My North Dakota White Dent will yield about 40 bushels per acre, if not better. This is my first experience with corn, but I shall plant nothing less than 100 acres another year. WM. B. DONAHUE.

Spink County, S. D., Sept. 1, 1908.

The seed corn I bought of you this spring is doing fine. I have never seen a better field. Every seed grew. NELS PETERSON.

Jamison, Neb., Nov. 11, 1908.

I purchased my garden seed from you last spring. I have a fine garden. I want some Evergreen seed in the spring. OLE AAKVIK.

Hughes County, S. D., July 13, 1908.

I received one bushel of your Model Dent seed corn last spring. It looks fine and every kernel of it grew. J. J. VALENTIEN.

Carl, N. D., July 13, 1908.

The garden seed purchased of you last spring gave us a good stand. We have a fine garden and can praise Gurney's seed for it. MRS. DORA JONES.

Adams, Minn., July 2, 1908.

I am well pleased with the seeds and trees I got from you. C. M. WEIRAUCH.

Buffalo Lake, Minn., June 22, 1908.

Please send me another package of Crimson Giant radish. They are the best round crimson radish we have ever had. H. PHILIPPSEN.

Hastings, Minn., Aug. 10, 1908.

I am well satisfied with the corn and garden seed I got of you last spring. The Kherson oats did well and I think I will get that premium you offer at the State Fair this fall. GEO. POOR.

Fairview, Mont., July 21, 1908.

We have a fine onion patch from seed bought of you last spring. I have only one objection to your garden seed, and that is—every seed grew. Made lots of work thinning out.

The alfalfa seed was said to be the best ever by those who saw it, and I surely have a fine stand.

O. C. EASTMAN.

PREMIUM WINNERS, 1908.

At South Dakota State Fair, Huron, S. D.

H. F. Hofreiter, White Ohio Potatoes, $3.00; Volga Cabbage, $3.00; Gurney's Early Golden Sweet Corn, $3.00.

D. M. Brooks, Minnesota 13 Corn, $6.00.

Miss Mary Ryan, Gurney's Hybrid Model Dent Corn, $5.00.

T. L. Johnson, Hanson County Fair, Minnesota 13 Corn, $3.00.

Minnesota State Fair, held at Hamline, Minn., Aug. 31 to Sept. 5. J. W. Beckman, peck Kherson Oats, $5.00.

George Poor, Gurney's Rust-Proof Wax Beans, $3.00.

Joe Taylor, White Ohio Potatoes, $3.00.

C. H. Murphy, Minnesota 13 Corn, $10.00; Volga Cabbage, $3.00; Gurney's Hybrid Model Dent Corn, $5.00; Gurney's Early Golden Sweet Corn, $3.00; Enid Muskmelon, $3.00.

At the **Iowa State Fair,** held at Des Moines, Ia.: Henry George, Minnesota 13 Corn, $10.00.

At the **Montana State Fair,** held at Helena, Mont., Sept. 28 to Oct. 3: Rosebud Land Improvement Company, Minnesota 13 Corn, $10.00.

Gust Siegling, best collection of vegetables grown from Gurney's seed, $20.00; peck Kherson Oats, $5.00; Gurney's Early Golden Sweet Corn, $3.00; Luther Burbank's Patagonia Squash, $3.00; Volga Cabbage, $3.00; Gurney's Rust-Proof Wax Beans, $3.00; Enid Muskmelon, $3.00.

Premiums and Gifts

SOMETHING GOOD, FREE WITH EVERY ORDER

Before reading this page read the page "PREMIUM WINNERS, 1909," and you will see it's worth your while to compete for these premiums at your fairs. Read the letter from **Gust. Siegling** of Armington, Mont. You can do equally as well in any state with Gurney's seed. Write to the secretary of your State Fair for their premium list. If you do not have a premium list, pack the goods carefully that you wish to exhibit and send them to the secretary of the State Fair, express prepaid, always placing the name of each article on each article and your name and address on the package. Write the secretary that you wish to compete for **Gurney Seed Company's Special Premiums.** Make a list of the items sent for competition. He will enter them as well as though you were there.

Do not forget or neglect to compete for these premiums. They are worth your while.

Conditions of all below premiums are, they must be from seed purchased from Gurney Seed Company, year 1909, and exhibited by the grower.

We hereby authorize the secretary of the State Fair of South Dakota to offer two cash premiums of $6.00 each, one for the best 10 ears of **Minnesota No. 13** corn grown in South Dakota, south of the north line of Minnehaha County, S. D., the other for the best 10 ears of **Minnesota No. 13** grown north of the north line of Minnehaha County, S. D.

We hereby authorize the secretaries of all State Fairs to offer a cash premium of $10.00 for the best 10 ears of **Minnesota No. 13,** and a cash premium of $5.00 for the best 10 ears of **Gurney's Hybrid Model Dent Corn** grown in their state.

We offer at the **National Corn Show,** to be held in 1909, a cash premium of **$25.00** for the best **20** ears of **Minnesota No. 13,** and a cash premium of **$25.00** for the best **20** ears of **Gurney's Hybrid Model Dent Corn, open to the United States.**

Secretaries of all State Fairs are authorized to offer a cash premium of **$20.00** for the best collection of vegetables grown exclusively from **Gurney Seed,** the collection to be entitled to this cash premium must win the society's regular premium for **"Best Display of Vegetables,"** Secretaries of all State Fairs are authorized to offer cash premiums of **$3.00** for each of the following items:

Best 10 ears **"Gurney's Early Golden Sweet Corn."** Ten best **Earlibell Tomatoes.** Ten best **Gurney's Gold Lump Carrots.** Three best **Cole's Early Watermelons.** Three best heads **Enkhuizen Glory Cabbage.** Three best **Grand Muskmelons.** Three best **Davis Perfect Cucumbers.** Best peck **Odebrucker Barley.** One largest **Sakurajima Radish.** Best peck **Kherson Oats.** Single specimen **Luther Burbank's Patagonia Squash.** Best 10 **White Ohio Potatoes.** Best quart pickled **"Gurney's Everbearing Rust-Proof Wax Bean."** Three best **"Enid" Muskmelon.**

Conditions of all above premiums are, they must be Seed purchased from Gurney Seed Company, year of 1909, and exhibited by the grower.

With each order for $1.00 worth of Seed in packages and ounces, you may select 25 cents worth additional package Seed, which will be sent you absolutely free with your order. After your order is made up, kindly figure the total amount of your purchase of package and ounce Seed, then add 25 cents worth of free Seed in packages for each dollar.

We pay the postage on all Seeds in packages, ounces, quarter pound and pounds. If you order by freight or express, deduct 8 cents per pound from your order for all Seeds ordered in quarter-pound and pound lots.

MAMMOTH PUMPKINS FREE

New French Mammoth Pumpkins—We have imported from France from a pumpkin specialist six varieties of new mammoth pumpkins, any of which often reach a weight to exceed 200 pounds: These are a novelty and are exceedingly valuable for stock food.

We are going to package these, each variety separate, and give free with each vegetable or flower seed order, one package of these truly marvelous pumpkins. Then we are offering a cash premium of $5.00 at each State Fair for the heaviest pumpkin grown from these seeds. You secure the seeds absolutely free and still have a chance to win this $5.00 premium at the State Fair. Remember, as long as they last, one package free with each vegetable or flower seed order. We have none for sale.

READ CAREFULLY

BUSINESS RULES, INSTRUCTIONS AND GUARANTEE

Any business to be successful must have "Rules," and live up to them.

No. 1—Never allow any Seed to leave our possession until it has been tested, and shows a germinating test that would satisfy us for our own planting.

No. 2—Use every means in our power to know that all Seed sent out by us are true to name.

No. 3—Never give customers less than they pay for; always give them full weight of the very best Seed, and then put in some extras.

No. 4—We guarantee safe arrival of all Seeds.

No. 5—Never open a book account with any person; cash before shipment; or where one-third of the amount is remitted with order, we will ship C. O. D. for the balance.

No. 6—At the prices quoted in this Catalog we deliver all Seeds to any express or railroad company in Yankton; no charge for bags and boxes. All Seeds quoted in packages, ounces, ¼ and ½ and pound, we send by mail prepaid, if so ordered. If to go by freight or express, deduct 8 cents per pound from the aggregate weight of your order of ¼ pound, ½ pound, and pound.

No. 7—Follow shipping instructions given by the customer; if none are given, use our best judgment, always securing the lowest rate possible for them. **Seeds by Express from Yankton, S. D., go at 20 per cent less than regular express rates;** this saves you money. Grass Seed, Millet, Wheat and Oats go at one-half regular freight rates on Great Northern and Milwaukee Railroad.

No. 8—When we receive an order for goods without any signature, or one that we cannot read, we use every effort to locate the party. We have even advertised in the local paper in the town the order was received from, and have located them in this way. To avoid this extra trouble and delay in filling orders, please sign your name to your order; give the P. O. address, Rural Route, County, State, and name of railroad. Make them plain so that anyone can read them.

No. 9—We guarantee the safe arrival of all money sent us by Bank Draft, Express or P. O. Money Order. We accept postage stamps in amounts of $1.00 or less; currency or coin in any amount, but **we do not** guarantee its safe arrival. Your check is good. It is sometimes inconvenient to send to town for a draft or money order, and if you have money in the bank you can send your personal check with order to pay for seeds. We make this offer to save you trouble and delay in obtaining the seeds you need.

No. 10—If we do not have every item ordered, we do not substitute without your written permission. All money sent for goods that we are unable to fill is returned at once.

No. 11—We guarantee to send out nothing but Seeds of the best grade. If you want a cheaper, poorer grade, you will have to purchase elsewhere.

No. 12—We guarantee that all Seed ordered from this Catalog will prove of satisfactory purity and germinating test to you, or they may be returned at our expense and your money will be refunded.

We live up to all of the above.

GURNEY SEED CO.

SOME NEW GOOD THINGS FOR 1909.

Gurney's Ever-Bearing Rust-Proof Bush Bean.

(See colored plate, outside front cover.)

This new Bush Bean was planted in our trial grounds this season, together with about twenty other varieties of wax beans. This was the **only one that was not touched with the rust.** The rows on either side of it were entirely killed, and there was not a rust spot on either leaf or pod of this variety during the entire season. Our first picking was ready with Wardwell's Wax. The pods were much longer and of the very best flavor. We continued to use from the same planting, securing good pickings each time, for over six weeks. It is a remarkably strong grower, as you will see by the photograph, and is an abundant yielder. The color of the pods is a very light, shiny wax; are very brittle and tender, and free from fiber, and absolutely stringless.

This bean is a boon to market gardeners as well as to private families, on account of its ever-bearing qualities. **Pkt., 10c; ¼ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 30c; peck, $2.00.**

Gurney's Early Model Globe Beet.

A dark leafed variety of turnip rooted beet, differing from all other varieties in this respect; medium early, always very even in size, making it especially valuable to market gardeners for bunching. No other beet will equal it for the table. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ½ lb., 75c.**

Primitive or Husk Corn.

All our cultivated varieties of corn have sprung from this original corn. The ears are of good size, frequently measuring ten inches. Each individual kernel is covered with a husk and all are enclosed in an outer husk like ordinary corn. In some of the wild and uncultivated parts of South America and Mexico the Primitive or Natural Corn can still be found growing wild.

There are very few articles that will attract the attention in an exhibit that this will. In our exhibit at the South Dakota State Fair, 1908, we had this corn on the stalk and ear, and it attracted as much attention as anything else in our exhibit. **Pkt., 10c.**

Gurney's Early Gold Lump Carrot.

This new carrot is of French origin, is the brightest golden color, grows about three or four inches long and matures earlier than any other carrot grown. Market gardeners can safely discard all other extra earlies and plant largely of this. It is very uniform in size and color, consequently a money - maker, as there are no culls to throw out. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ½ lb., $1.00.**

New Davis Perfect Cucumber.

We offered this last year as one of the good things for 1908. We are offering it this year as one of the best things for 1909. The season of 1908 was a particularly bad year for cucumbers, but the **Davis Perfect** on our own grounds made the largest quantity of perfect fruit of any cucumbers grown by us. This variety beats all others in points of beauty, quality and productiveness. It loads the vines so heavy that it seems impossible for them to mature the fruit. At least 25 per cent more fruit can be cut from them than from any other variety we have tried. Color dark green, shape nearly the same size from one end to the other. Color changes when ripening to a cream color, when thoroughly ripe to a yellow. The **Davis Perfect** produces the smallest quantity of seed of any cucumber grown, which makes it especially desirable for slicing or for sweet pickles. Thousands of up-to-date growers are now planting this variety and it promises to be the leading kind very soon. We offer extra select seed of our own growing. **Pkg., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 80c; 1 lb., $2.50.**

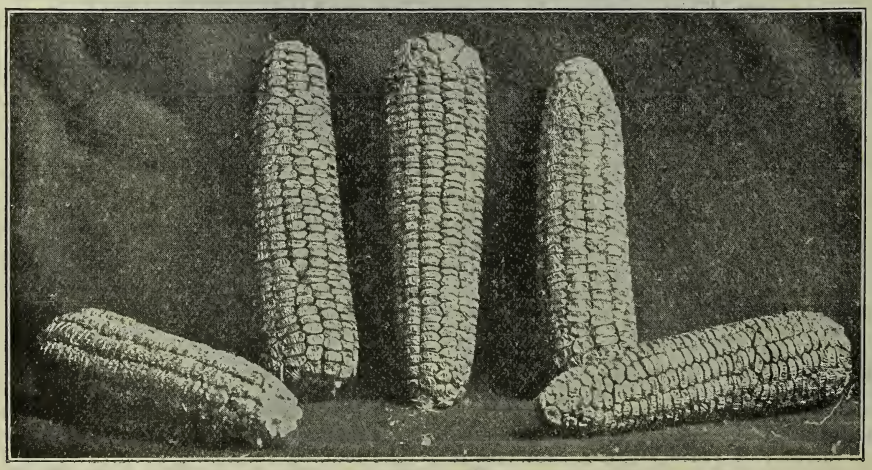
Gurney's Early Golden Sweet Corn.

(See colored plate, outside front cover.)

This Early Golden Sweet Corn will take the place of all second early varieties and by successive planting it can be made to cover the entire second early and late sweet corn period. It is an abundant bearer, nearly every stalk producing two good ears about six or seven inches in length, and a quality that cannot be equalled by any of the late varieties. It grows about four to six feet high and is ready for use about one week after Malikhof. When cooked it is a golden yellow.

We furnished the seed of this variety to one of our market gardeners here, H. W. Shipton, and he tells us it was the best seller he had during the whole corn season. You will notice from the photograph of the dry ears that it makes a very perfect ear, nearly every one just alike.

We are offering a cash premium at all the State Fairs of $3.00 for the best ten ears of this corn exhibited there. Do not fail to include this and Malikhof in your order for Sweet Corn. **Pkt., 10c; ¼ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 30c; peck, $1.50; bu., $5.00.**



Malikhof Sweet Corn.

The above photograph shows a single hill of this new, remarkably early Sweet Corn. It is a very prolific bearer of medium sized ears; very deep kernel and quality as good as most varieties of the late sweet corn. It can be placed on the market easily by July 1st. Is one week earlier than Peep-O-Day, and very much better quality.

This corn was secured by Prof. N. E. Hanson of the South Dakota Agricultural College while in Russia for the department of agriculture. The seed of this valuable corn is grown by us here on our own grounds from seed of the original introduction. Any person who fails to include at least one pound of this in their seed order is missing a big share of their early garden. You will be surprised at the way it will cut down living expenses. Market gardeners should plant this in large quantities for their first early. **Pkt., 15c; ¼ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 35c; peck, $1.75.**

Volga Cabbage.

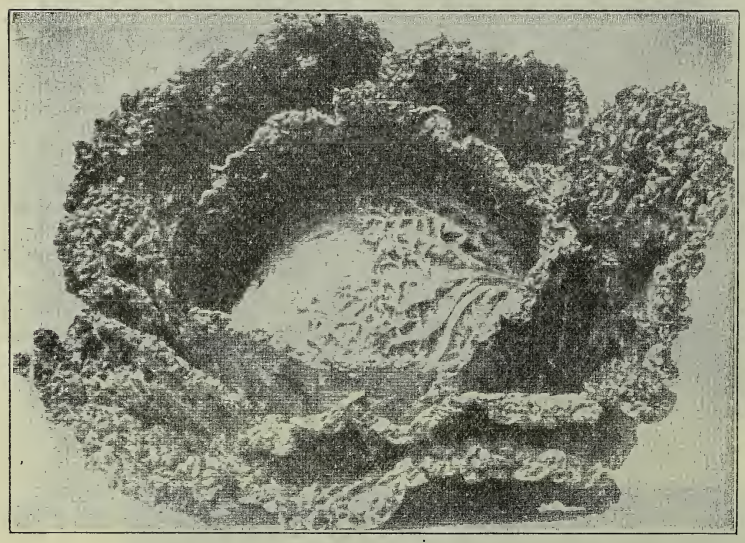
This cabbage has taken the place of all other varieties of late, hard-heading, round-headed cabbage. It was sent out originally by C. L. Allen, the best of the

Long Island cabbage seed growers, and was recommended by him on account of the large percentage of marketable heads made by it.

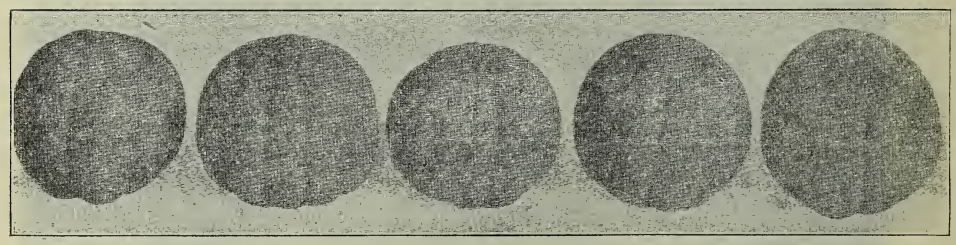
It is originally from Russia, where cabbage is an important crop, and was one of a number of samples sent for trial. This one proved by far the best of the lot. It is not quite so late as Flat Dutch or Sure Head, but is fully as large as either one and solider heads, the heads being almost perfectly round like the Hollander, but larger and more shorter stem. It is the very best keeper of all varieties and will eventually drive the long-legged Hollander out of the market. It is very hardy and will stand more freezing than any other cabbage besides, and this is a very important point. It is more resistant to disease and rot than any other variety. Several market gardeners have reported that it stood green and fresh late in the season when all other cabbages showed more or less rot.

The season of 1908 shows almost a total failure of the cabbage crop over the United States, and consequently cabbage prices have gone from the ordinary price of $12.00 to $15.00 to as high as $35.00 to $40.00 per ton at the terminal markets. The **Volga** this season has produced nearly as many marketable heads, just as large and just as fine, as any other year. We believe it is the only late cabbage that has done it. Mr. Hofreiter, market gardener at Huron, told us at the South Dakota State Fair that his **Volga** from seed purchased of us made 90 per cent solid heads. **Pkg., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 80c; 1 lb., $2.75.**

Gurney's Stonehead Riviera Lettuce.



This wonderful new lettuce is of French origin and was introduced from there by us. Very hard headed, and the most long standing of all lettuces. Heads average size, closely folded, clear light green color, interior leaves blanching to a creamy white. Unequalled for late planting or in places where it will be very hot and dry. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., $1.**



Hoodoo.

Another of Paul Rose's wonderful melons, introduced two years ago, has grown into popular favor more rapidly than any other melon. The **Hoodo** melon is equal in quality to any melon planted today, and for all purposes it is better than nearly all others. The color of the flesh is bright orange, meat very thick, seed cavity extremely small, netting is very close and firm, making it one of the very best for shipping. Our seed of this variety is saved from a most carefully selected, inspected field, and is two years ahead in selection of any other seed offered. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; 1 lb., $3.00.**

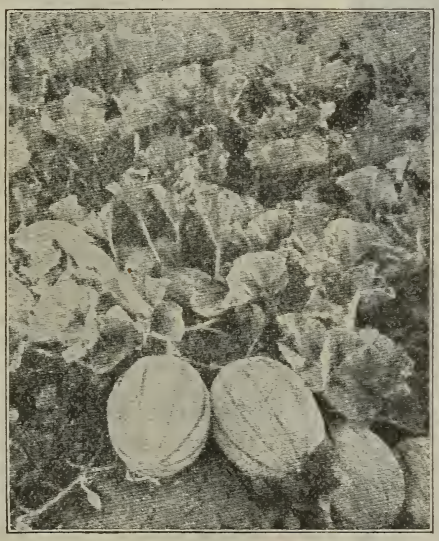
Grand Muskmelon.

This splendid new melon is a sport from the Osage, which it resembles in quality, but differs somewhat in color and markings and is more uniform in size. It is at least ten days earlier than Osage, has a more vigorous vine, and because of its vigorous growth a greater yielder. The fruit round or slightly elongated, slightly ribbed. Color a peculiar pea green, flesh, rich salmon or red color. In flavor it surpasses the best grown Osage or Emerald Gem. The flesh extends to the rind and retains the color and quality quite to the outer shell, which though thin is very hard and firm, and because of this bears shipment remarkably well. The flesh is very thick, considering the size of the melon, leaving a small seed cavity. This melon was originated in Jackson County, Michigan, and with repeated trials beside the Osage for the last five years it has proven a more profitable melon for the market. The bushel crates will weigh five pounds heavier than the Osage, which shows that it is a much thicker-meated melon. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ½ lb., $1.20; 1 lb., $2.25.**

Burrell Gem.

A splendid new shipping melon with orange or rich salmon-colored flesh of sweet flavor. The originator sold $6,000.00 worth of melons from a planting of twelve acres and has realized one dollar per dozen melons net.

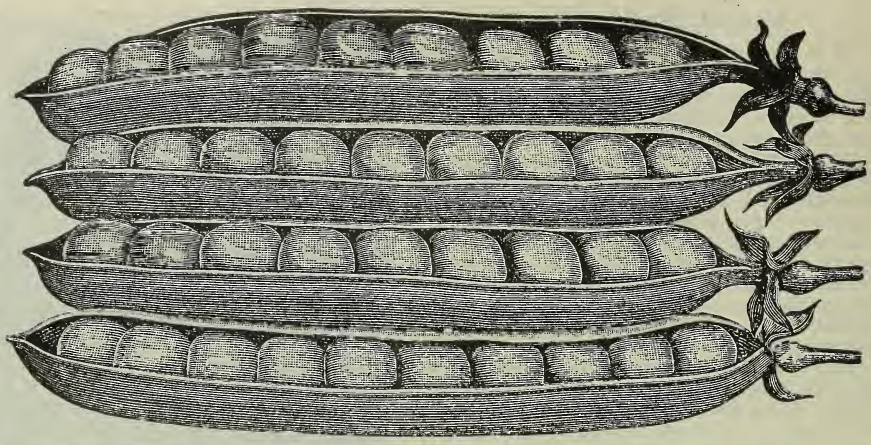
All melon growers are familiar with the superior flavor and aroma of the salmon-fleshed varieties such as **Osage** and **Emerald Gem**, but the flesh of these fine melons is too soft for distant shipments. This defect has been eliminated in the **Burrell Gem**, as during the past fall shipments from Colorado have reached the New York markets in fine condition without icing—a very severe test of shipping quality. The melons are oblong, with smoothly rounded ends, slightly ribbed, closely netted. The skin is dark green with brownish netting; rind thin but quite tough; meat exceptionally thick, firm but melting, of a rich deep salmon. The fruits average six inches long, four inches in depth, and weigh about two pounds each. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 70c; 1 lb., $2.00.**

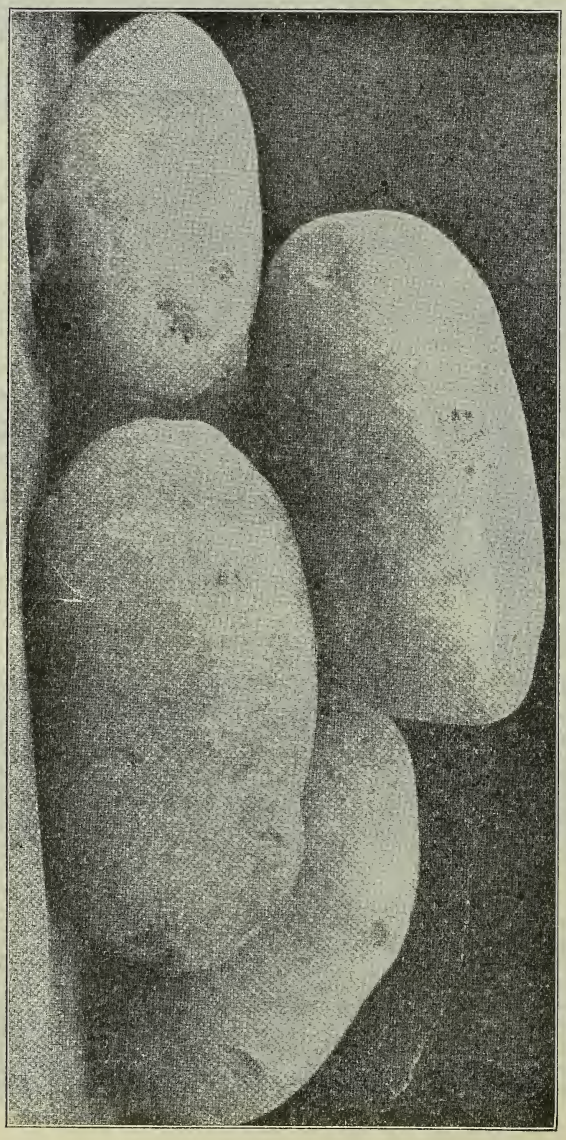


The Enid Muskmelon.

(See colored plate, outside front cover.)

Our description of this extremely valuable new melon when it was introduced by us in 1908 was as follows: This new and valuable muskmelon originated in Enid, Oklahoma, and is certainly the best of all melons for home use or market gardeners. It is one-half larger than the Rocky Ford, one week earlier and twice as good. Color and shape the same as Rocky Ford, abundant bearer and an excellent market melon. Every word of this has proven true, and more. The market gardeners who tried it last year all speak highly of it. H. W. Shipton, one of Yankton's best gardeners, says it was better than any other melon planted by him last season, and will make his entire planting of that this year. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 50c; 1 lb., $1.75.**





Yankton Maincrop.

(See colored plate, outside front cover.)

We sent this pea out last season as one of our specialties and it has more than redeemed itself. We counted pods this summer on our trial grounds containing twelve large peas, and there were none of better quality. The leaves are very large and leathery; the vines grow about two feet high, and are remarkably productive. As one of our lady customers wrote us, "I have never been able to grow peas enough for the family before, but this year with your Yankton Maincrop we have had a great many more than we could use." **Pkt., 10c; ½ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 35c; peck, $2.25.**

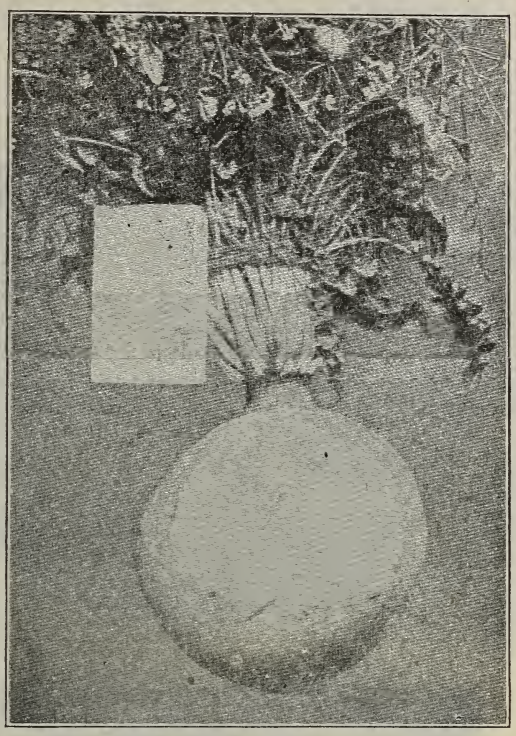
California Golden Russet Potato.

If you grow potatoes for the satisfaction of eating them, or grow them to sell, expecting to give satisfaction to the purchaser, you should grow California Golden Russet. In quality it is undoubtedly the best, medium size, oval in shape and very seldom any small potatoes. Eyes are level with the skin, cooks easily and is especially nice for baking purposes.

Our seed of this excellent variety was secured from the University of Minnesota and is absolutely pure. It yields equal to any of the standard varieties. It has never been troubled with scab or other potato diseases. Special prices on large lots. **Peck, 60c; ½ bu., $1.00; bu. crate, $1.75; 5 bu. crates, $7.25.**

Sakurajima Mammoth Winter Radish.

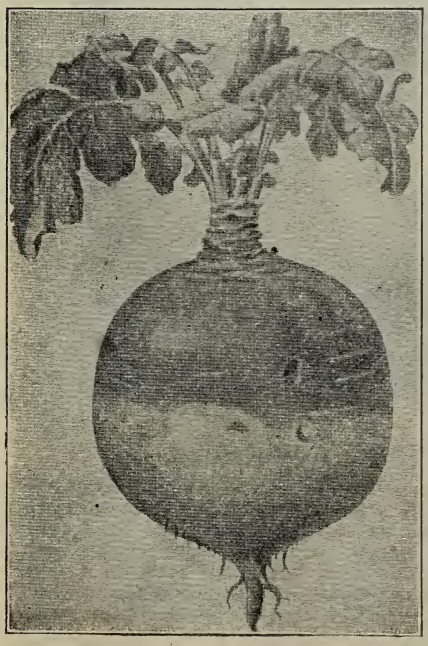
This monstrous Japanese winter radish is a wonderful grower. We exhibited specimens at the South Dakota State Fair this past season that measured six inches through and nearly four feet long, retaining the size from almost top to bottom. The flavor is as mild as any of the winter radishes and keeps perfectly through the winter. The color is almost transparent white. The flesh is very crisp and juicy. To get best results these should be planted about July 15th and dug before freezing weather and packed in the cellar in sand or dirt, and used as wanted through the winter. They will keep perfectly until spring. This is another wonderful vegetable from the Flowery Kingdom, that gives us so many surprises in both vegetables and beautiful flowers. We are offering a cash premium of $3.00 for the largest **Sakurajima Mammoth Radish** exhibited at your State Fair. See how large a one you can grow. **Pkt., 15c; 2 pkgs., 25c.**



Gurney's New Leafless Radish.

(See colored plate, outside front cover.)

This new valuable early radish was sent out by us for the first time last year for trial only and has proven to be the earliest of any radish grown, in some cases making a radish one inch through in sixteen days from planting in the open ground, and have only two or three leaves hardly more than one to one and one-half inches long. For forcing in hot-beds or under glass there is no other radish that will equal it. Each seed will make a radish, and on account of its almost leafless condition they can be planted much closer together than other radishes. Quality is the very best, shape perfect globe and color the brightest scarlet. The seed of this variety will always be high-priced, as it produces very few seed, throwing up very short seed stalks with very small pods. **Well filled pkg., 15c; 2 pkgs., 25c; oz., 40c; ¼ lb., $1.20.**



RUTABAGA.

Krasnoselski Russian Rutabaga.

On our trial grounds this past season this gave the best satisfaction and produced the largest yield of any of the rutabagas. On account of the dry, hot weather, most varieties became hollow and strong. This was solid entirely through the season, making an extra large percentage of good-sized rutabagas, bright yellow in color and of excellent quality for table use. This will take the place of the older varieties on account of the increased yield and quality of the fruit. **Pkg., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c; 1 lb., $1.40.**

Coreless Tomato. Livingston's New

Livingston is the introducer and originator of more of the standard good tomatoes of today than all other originators combined. Such varieties as Beauty, Globe, Triumph, Favorite, Perfection and others are from Livingston. In the introduction of this, his latest, the New Coreless, he has given us a tomato for the main crop that is far superior to anything he has previously introduced and one that will take the place of most of the old sorts. The seed supply of this variety is very limited and we are only able to offer it by the package this season. **Pkt., 15c; 2 Pkts., 25c.**

Luther Burbank's New Squash "Patagonia."

We quote from Mr. Burbank's description: **"From my Chilian collector I received seeds from a number of new Indian Squash. Among them was one which was stated to be as sweet as sugar. Several seasons have been required to thoroughly fix the type. Though of medium size, this new squash averaged thirty pounds each, resembling a cannon ball in specific gravity. The seed is packed solid in a little space, all the rest of the squash being solid, sweet, dark orange-colored flesh, which is three to four inches thick.**

"The Patagonia is apple-shaped, with a broad protuberance at the blossom end,

packed solid with large, heavy, reddish-brown seeds. Color green, white and yellowish, intermixed in mottling spots. The fruits are produced in great abundance and keep in good condition until May and even in June of the following season."

The above is taken from Luther Burbank's description of this squash, and in our trial grounds this season it has proven to be absolutely correct in every particular. The seed offered is all grown by us this season and the above photograph is taken from a squash grown on our own grounds. It is certainly a solid, all-meat squash and quality cannot be excelled.

The picture shown here is the home of Henry Albert, Letcher, South Dakota. The row of **Patagonia Squash** were grown by him on his farm. Mr. Albert is a Civil War veteran about 70 years old, and is a good judge of vegetables. He likes the **Patagonia**, and has a fine Dakota home. Remember, we offer a cash premium of $3.00 for the best **Patagonia Squash**, single specimen, exhibited at your State Fair. **Pkt., 15c; 2 pkgs., 25c; oz., 35c; ¼ lb., $1.00.**

Gurney's Purple Top White Globe Turnip.

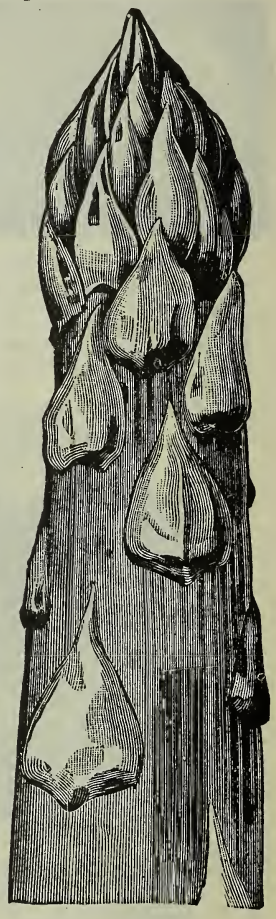
This is an all season's turnip; is sweet from the time it is large enough to use until the following spring; size above medium; heavy foliage, and the best turnip of all of them. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 40c; 1 lb., $1.25.**

This new English turnip was brought from England by us two years ago and was recommended to us by one of the largest turnip specialists as the best ever originated. It has proven fully up to the originator's recommendation, and we urge all to give it a trial.

STANDARD VEGETABLE SEED, 1909.

On the preceding pages we are offering you a number of the new vegetables that are termed by most seedsmen "novelties." We have been very careful in the selection of these, trying them out thoroughly on our own grounds, and are satisfied that each and every one of them are the very best that have been produced.

In the following list of vegetables we are offering the best standard sorts, and those that have given satisfaction, some for as many as fifty years, and are still standard. We have been very careful in making the selection of standard sorts, knowing that in order to succeed we must please our customers, and we believe we have done it.



ARTICHOKE.

Mammoth Globe—This artichoke is cultivated for its flower heads, which are cooked like and resemble asparagus. Seed planted in any soil and plants slightly covered in winter will remain in bearing several years. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c.**

ASPARAGUS.

Sow in early spring in drills two inches deep and one foot apart between rows. After the plants are one or two years old transplant them into permanent beds. Set them 15 inches apart each way and cover four inches deep. Manure plentifully each fall, to be forked in very early in the spring, after which sow on a good dressing of salt. One oz. to 50 ft. of drill.

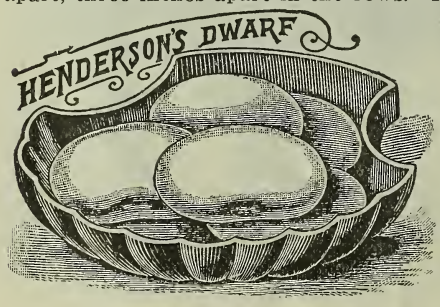
Columbian Mammoth White—A distinct variety of strong, vigorous growth, producing large, white shoots that remain white as long as fit for use. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.**

Conover's Colossal—A standard sort of large size, tender and excellent quality. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.**

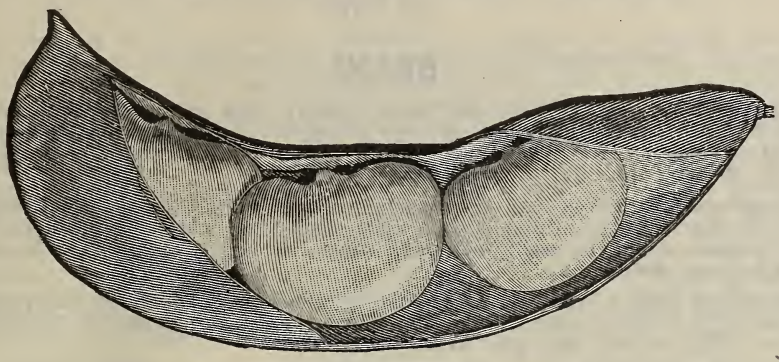
BEANS.

Dwarf or Bush.

Plant as soon as danger of frost is past, in light, warm soil, in rows two feet apart, three inches apart in the rows. Keep well hoed and draw the earth up to the stems, but do not hoe when wet, as it will cause them to rust and injure the crop. Plant every two weeks until about the middle of August for a succession. One qt. to 100 feet of drill.



Improved Henderson Bush Lima—This is the very early Sieva or Butter Bean of the South. The pods are ready for use a week earlier than those of Burpee's Bush Lima and the plants are immensely productive. When gathered young the beans are of excellent flavor. **Per pkt., 5c; lb., 25c; pk., $1.85; bu., $7.50.**



Green Podded Varieties.

Bush Lima (Burpee's)—The true bush form of the old, large Lima Pole Bean. It grows vigorously to a height of 18 to 20 inches, forming a circular bush, 2 or 2½ feet in diameter, requiring no poles or stakes, yielding from 50 to 150 fine pods, similar in size and quality to those grown on the large white Lima Bean. **Pkt., 5c; lb., 25c; pk., $2.00; bu., $7.75.**

Stringless Green Pod—Is entirely stringless; as early as the other green podded sorts, and remains tender and crisp longer than any of the old sorts. The pods are of a pale green color, round and of good substance as well as fine flavor. Seed dark brown. **Pkt., 5c; lb., 20c; pk., $1.40; bu., $4.50.**

Improved Red Valentine—A very popular early, prolific variety; the pods are remarkably fleshy and tender, remain a long time on the plant without becoming hard. Seed mottled light and dark brown. **Pkt., 5c; lb., 20c; pk., $1.25; bu., $4.50.**

Refugee, or One Thousand to One—Excellent for a main crop; very productive, tender and flavor delicious; much esteemed as a late bean; an excellent sort for pickling. **Pkt., 5c; lb., 20c; pk., $1.35; bu., $4.75.**

Long Yellow Six Weeks—Pods are flat, six inches long, light green, are excellent for cooking green or dry. **Pkt., 5c; lb., 25c; pk., $1.25; bu., $4.50.**

Navy Bean—A great many people grow what they suppose is the Navy Bean. but is generally a mixed, uneven bean that cooks uneven and lacks quality. Our Navy Beans are grown for us in Michigan; are absolutely pure and hand picked. You will not find one bad bean in a bushel. **Per lb., postpaid, 18c; pk., 90c; bu., $3.00.**

Wax Podded Varieties.

Davis Wax—Plant healthy, compact, upright growth, carrying its pods in the center and well up from the ground; gives a large yield of handsome pods, long, flat, clear waxy white, and do not stain in canning. The dry beans are large, pure white. **Pkt., 5c; lb., 25c; pk., $1.75; bu., $6.00.**

Wardwell's Kidney Wax.

BEANS.

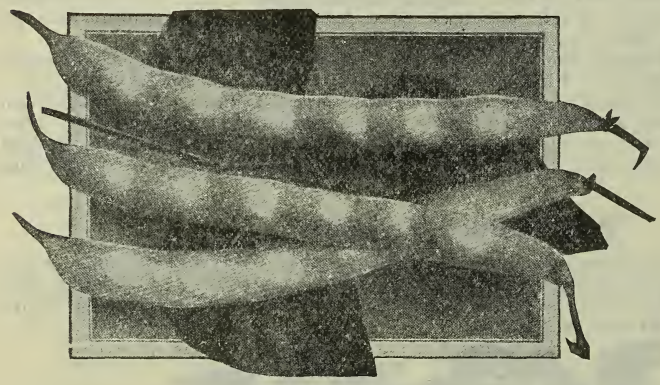
Golden Wax—The earliest and most popular bean on the market; pods good length, flat, quite thick and broad; entirely stringless, of a clear, waxy, golden yellow; fine buttery flavor. Hardy and productive. Seed white, mottled red and purple. **Pkt., 5c; lb., 25c; pk., $1.75; bu., $6.00.**

Challenge Black Wax—An extra early strain of the old Dwarf Black Wax. This is the first sort to give a full pickling; pods clear waxy white, round, fleshy, tender and stringless; productive and a popular variety. Seed jet black. **Pkt., 5c; lb., 25c; pk., $1.75; bu., $6.00.**

Wardwell Kidney Wax—An extra early prolific wax bean; hardy and productive; pods flat, of a delicate waxy yellow and brittle; seed white, mottled brown around the eye. **Pkt., 5c; lb., 25c; pk., $1.65; bu., $5.75.**

Currie's Rust-Proof Wax—Positively proof against rust. The earliest of all Wax Beans. The best Wax Bean for market gardeners. Tender and absolutely stringless. For, while grown side by side for many years with other Wax Beans, all of them more or less affected by rust, many of them completely ruined by it, this bean remained entirely free from rust. Not only is it rust-proof, but it possesses the most excellent quality of being exceedingly crisp and tender, with no approach whatever to stringiness, and of a most delicious flavor. **Pkt., 5c; lb., 25c; pk., $1.50; bu., $5.50.**

Jones' Stringless White Seed Round Pod Wax—Positively free from rust. This grand, absolutely stringless Bean is the result of five years' systematic cross breeding between the Yosemite and a white seed cross from Ivory Pod Wax. It will without doubt become one of the most popular of all our wax varieties now grown, combining points never before obtained in a true stringless wax pod. **Pkt., 5c; lb., 25c; pk., $2.00; bu., $6.00.**



Hodson Wax.

Hodgson Wax Rust-Proof Bush Bean — This is a remarkably strong grower, sturdy and productive. Has been entirely free from rust and blight. The plants are well loaded with long, straight, handsome pods, which resemble the pods of the Davis Wax, but are plumper, straighter and longer, averaging about seven inches in length; the color is a very bright yellow, making them very attractive; the pods are brittle and tender and of the very best flavor. They are free from fiber and stringless. This variety is a boon to market gardeners and truckers on account of its vigor and productiveness and its freedom from blight and rust, while its fine table quality, its long, handsome pods will render it of special value to the private gardener. **Pkt., 5c; lb., 30c; pk., $2.00.**

Pole or Running Beans.

They are more tender and require more care in culture than the bush beans and should be planted two weeks later. Plant in hills from three to four feet apart; plant five or six beans in a hill, leaving a space in the center for the pole.

Large White Lima—Pods broad and rough. Seeds large, broad and white. **Pkt., 5c; lb., 25c; pk., $1.50; bu., $5.50.**

Early Golden Cluster Wax Pole—This variety takes the lead of all Pole Beans, in earliness, coming into use a week or ten days later than the Dwarf Golden Wax. It is crisp and tender. **Pkt., 5c; lb., 30c; pk., $2.00; bu., $7.25.**

German Black Wax Pole—One of the best varieties either for Snap or Shell Beans in the green state. **Pkt., 5c; lb., 25c; pk., $2.00; bu., $7.00.**

Scarlet Runner—An ornamental sort, used same as Morning Glories. **Pkt., 10c; lb., 35c.**

BEETS.

For an early supply sow as early in spring as ground can be properly cultivated; lay out the drills for Seed about one foot apart and two inches deep. For the main crop sow first week in May, and for winter use in June.

Corsby's Egyptian—It is large, light colored, nearly spherical; one of the best for early planting outdoors. It is a most excellent sort, becoming fit for use sooner than any other variety. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 60c.**

Arlington Favorite—A new dark-leaved early blood variety, originated at Arlington, Mass., where it is grown extensively for the Boston market. It follows the Eclipse closely in maturing, but is of much darker color and superior in quality. Perfectly round in shape; it differs from all other dark blood sorts in that it has the sweetness of the Bassano, and yet a very dark deep blood color. Its small, upright growing tops, early maturing, and the splendid shape and color of the roots, makes it popular with everyone who plants it. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.**

Bassano—Extra early pink, globular root, flesh white circled with brightest pink. The very best extra early. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 60c.**

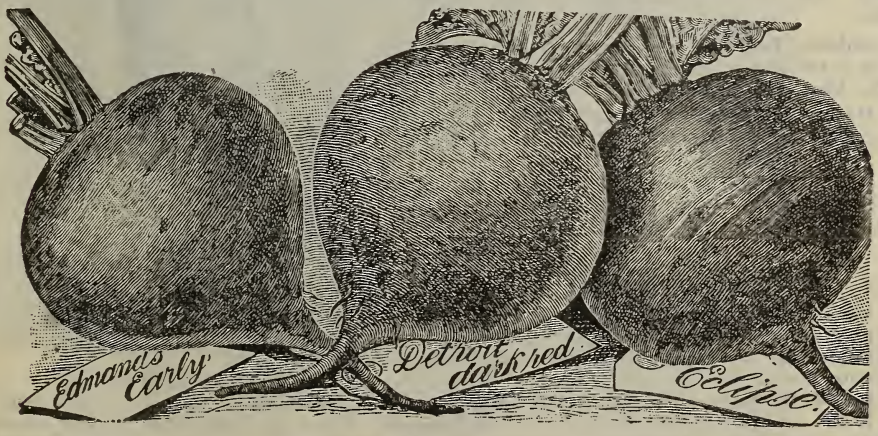
Bastian Half Long—An early half long beet, quality excellent and will produce nearly twice the weight in the same length of time as the early round beets. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.**

Sutton's Globe Beet — This beet was imported by us from England from the originator. Resembles the Egyption, turnip rooted, but is perfectly round. There is no earlier. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ½ lb., 75c.**

Sutton's.

Swiss Chard—For the leaves alone this variety is grown. This, gathered young, should be cooked the same as spinach, or later the midribs may be cooked and served the same as asparagus. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 50c.**

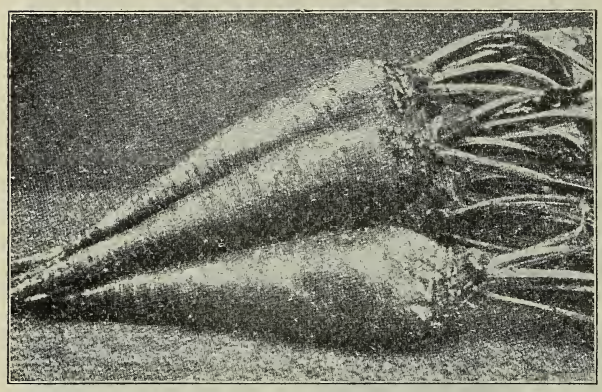
Early Egyptian—The well-known early variety; color extra dark; shape flat; quality excellent. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.**



Extra Early Eclipse—An excellent sort; about as early as the Egyptian, but we consider it better because it is larger and of much finer quality. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.**

Early Blood-Red Turnip—The old stand-by. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.**

Edmand's Early Blood Turnip—The very best sort for general crop. In quality one of the finest; exceedingly dark; shape globular, having only one tap root. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.**



Long Smooth.

Long Smooth Blood—The standard long sort. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.**

Dewing's Early Blood Turnip—A good variety for main crop; keeps well. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.**

Detroit Dark Red Turnip—A grand Beet for bunching for market; tops are exceptionally small and uniformly upright; roots are perfect turnip shape, with small tap roots. The principal fault with most Turnip Beets is the occasional appearance of white rings, and this will be found one this has been overcome, but by careful selection of the deepest red Beets. Quality is the very best, sweet and tender. Gardeners can safely plant it largely. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 60c.**

Mangel Wurzel and Sugar Beets.

Farmers, stock growers and people living in town with a single cow are certainly neglecting the most important root crop when they fail to plant a quantity of these for winter stock feed; easily taken care of, rapid growers, and yielding about 15 to 20 tons of roots per acre; relished by all stock and a health producing feed. Buy these by the pound this year and you will increase your planting each season.

Sow in April and May in thoroughly plowed, well-manured soil, in drills two inches deep and about 18 inches apart. Thin out to 12 inches and keep the weeds down by frequent hoeing and cultivating.

Mammoth Long Red—More generally grown than any other sort; roots large; quality excellent. **Oz., 5c; ¼ lb., 15c; lb., 35c; 5 lbs., $1.50.**

Golden Tankard—A very valuable variety of fine form and bright yellow in color. **Oz., 5c; ¼ lb., 15c; lb., 35c; 5 lbs., $1.50.**

Mammoth Long Yellow—Similar to long red, except in color. **Oz., 5c; ¼ lb., 15c; lb., 35c; 5 lbs., $1.50.**

Red Globe—The root is of large size and globular in form; very productive. **Oz., 5c; ¼ lb., 10c; lb., 35c; 5 lbs., $1.50.**

Long Red.

Sugar Beets.

Mangels and Sugar Beets for stock, sow 4 to 6 pounds per acre; if for sugar factory, 12 to 20 pounds per acre. For larger quantities please correspond with us.

Red-Top Sugar Beet—It unites capacity for a large yield with an exceedingly rich flesh, making it the best for cattle feeding. Tops medium sized; roots above medium size, long top-shaped, growing slightly above the surface; white, washed with red at top; flesh fine grained and very sweet. **Oz., 5c; ¼ lb., 15c; lb., 40c; 5 lbs., $1.50.**

White Klein Wanzleben Sugar Beet—This variety has proved to be a very valuable sort, not only in foreign countries, but as well in Colorado and other sections of this country, where it has been thoroughly tested. It has a rather long, slender root, very rich in sugar, and grows deeply sunk in the ground, and it is claimed to yield under average conditions about sixteen tons to the acre, containing 12 to 13 per cent. of sugar. **Oz., 5c; ¼ lb., 15c; lb., 40c; 5 lbs., $1.50.**

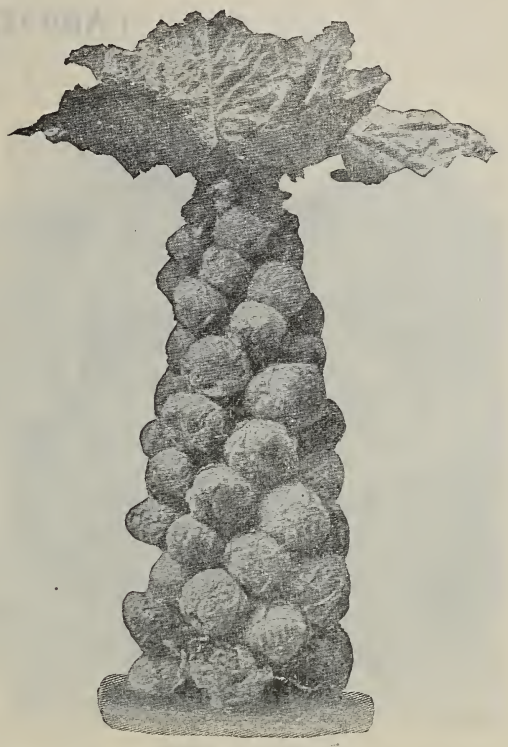
Broccoli.

Sow early in spring. Transplant and cultivate the same as Cabbage. The Broccoli is similar to the Cauliflower. They will produce heads in October and November, and should any plant not be forward enough for use before severe frosts, let them be removed to a light cellar, where they will head during winter.

Large White Mammoth—Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c; ¼ lb., $1.00.

Brussels Sprouts.

Cultivated for the small heads that grow in considerable numbers on the main stem. It is a delicacy much esteemed by some. Sow in seed bed middle of spring and transplant and manage as Winter Cabbage. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., $1.75.**



Brussels Sprouts.

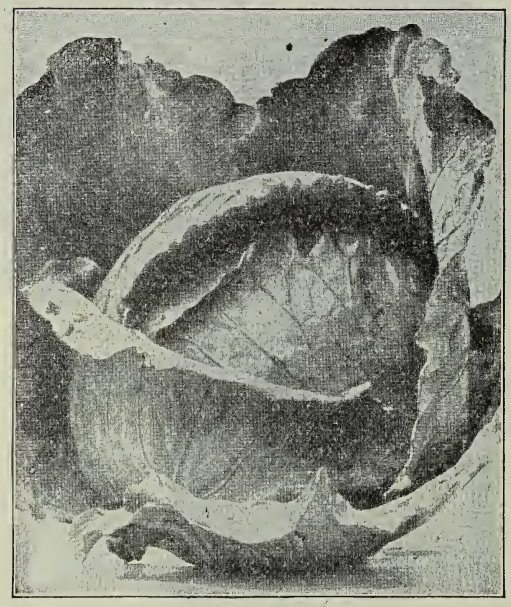
Borecole or Kale.

Dwarf Green German—Sow in autumn for "sprouts" or "greens." Hardy prolific; flavor similar to Cabbage, desirable in every garden. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c.**

1,000-Headed Kale—Sow broadcast like Dwarf Essex Rape for stock. Will produce an immense quantity of green feed and is relished by all kinds of stock. **Lb., 40c, postpaid; 10 lbs., $2.50.**

CABBAGE.

(See inside front cover.)



Enkhuizen Glory.

Enkhuizen Glory—The season of 1908 was an off year for cabbage all over the United States; consequently the price went up to three or four times the ordinary price of that vegetable. Enkhuizen Glory is a mid-season cabbage, very large, solid head, few outer leaves and in the season of 1908 produced ordinarily nearly 90 per cent solid heads of good size that were marketable. Surely a profitable cabbage. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; ¼ lb., $1.00.**

All-Head Early—It is among the earliest of the large cabbages. It is fully one-third larger than Early Summer. The deep flat heads are remarkably solid and uniform in color, as well as in shape and size. It is very tender and of fine quality. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 65c; lb., $1.75.**

Extra Early Express—Produces fair-sized heads in eighty to eighty-five days from sowing seed. Does not form as large a head as the "Etampes," but is ahead of this variety several days. An imporant acquisition for the market gardener and those who grow cabbage foi early market. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 65c; lb., $1.75.**

Extra Early Etampes—One of the earliest cabbages, producing well formed conical heads, remarkably large for so early a ripener. Whoever plants it will be amazed at its early maturity, and if he be a market gardener, will be able to place it in market ahead of all competitors. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 65c; lb., $1.75.**

Early Winningstadt—A well-known and very popular early variety; in season very close to the Wakefield; heads large, decidedly conical; leaves bright, glossy green; heads solid and hard, even in summer. This is a very sure-heading variety, valuable not only for early use, but also for winter cabbage. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., $1.50.**

True Jersey Wakefield—This is an admirable sort, and fully sustains all we have heretofore said in its favor as a variety suited to the family and market garden. The heads begin to mature the latter end of June to the first of July; and may be cut in succession for several weeks. Our Seed is true Long Island grown. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 65c; lb., $2.00.**

Premium Late Flat Dutch.

Early Dwarf Flat Dutch—Has succeeded admirably on account of its ability to resist heat; it never flaws under the severest sun and produces very fine heads after the earliest sorts have disappeared. We recommend it highly. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 65c; lb., $1.75.**

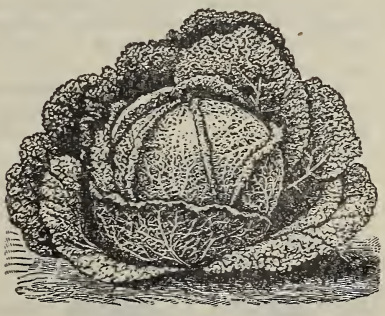
All Seasons—A new Drumhead Cabbage as early and every way as good as Early Summer, but yielding heads from a third to a half as large again. This new Cabbage, while it matures a day or two later in the spring, when planted in July ma-

tures a day or two earlier than Early Summer in the fall, so that it will average as early, while solid heads are from a third to a half as large again. As a rule our earliest cabbages are only good as early cabbages, being too small for late, or too small and too thin to be kept over winter; but the heads of this new Cabbage being large and also thick through, make it a most excellent variety, either for extremely early, or for fall or spring market. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 65c; lb., $1.75.**

Premium Late Flat Dutch—As a variety for winter market it has no superior, and is more extensively grown than any other. Heads large, bluish green, round, solid, broad and flat on top, and often tinted with reddish brown after being touched with frost; they open white and crisp, are tender and well flavored. It is a fall and winter variety, and one of the very best to keep. With a good cultivation, on moist, rich ground, ninety-five in a hundred will head up hard and fine. Decidedly the best late variety for cultivation in our state. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c; lb., $2.00.**

Premium Late Drumhead—We recommend this sort to market gardeners and growers for shipping purposes. In good, rich soil and with a favorable season, the heads will grow to an enormous size. Very compact and solid, and of excellent flavor. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c; lb., $2.00.**

Danish Ball Head—One of the best varieties for general crop. It has been selected for more than fifty years by the Danish gardeners, who grow it almost exclusively for Winter Cabbage and annually export large quantities. The heads are not as large as Late Dutch Flat, but harder and more solid, fine grained and good keepers. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 60c; lb., $2.25.**



American Drumhead Savoy.

Mammoth Rock Red—This is by far the best, largest and surest heading red cabbage ever introduced. The plant is large, with numerous spreading leaves. The head is large, round, very solid and deep red color. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 60c; lb., $2.25.**

Savoy Cabbage.

Netted Savoy—This is the finest of the Savoy class and a general favorite. Heads, large, very solid and compact, of a yellowish green color. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 60c; lb., $2.25.**

American Late Drumhead Savoy—Heads large, round and compact; excellent for winter use. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 60c; lb., $2.25.**

CHICORY.

Large Rooted, or Coffee—Sown in drills, the roots become well developed. When they are dried, roasted or ground, they become the chicory of commerce, and are used in adulterating coffee. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., $1.00.**

CAULIFLOWER.

For spring crops, only the extra early dwarf varieties should be selected and Seed sown in hot-beds early in February, transplanting the young plants to the garden early in April, when the trees are starting out in leaf. For main or fall crop, Seed should be sown about June 1st, and young plants set out during the latter part of July.

Early Snowball—This is a popular extra early strain of dwarf, compact growth. Under favorable circumstances nearly every plant will make a fine, solid head of good size. It is valuable for both early and late. **Half size pkt., 10c; pkt., 20c; ¼ oz., 70c; oz., $2.00; ¼ lb., $5.50.**

Extra Early Dwarf Erfurt—(Extra Selected)—This is the choicest selected strain of the popular Erfurt type, and is remarkable for its extreme reliability in heading. Plants very dwarf. **Pkt., 20c; oz., $2.00; ¼ lb., $6.00.**

CRESS.

Sow peppergrass early in the spring, in shallow drills, and every two or three weeks for a succession, cut often, as it will continue to grow. The Water Cress must be sown on the margin of a stream or running water, or in a very moist location.

Curled or Peppergrass—Common and well known. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 15c; lb., 60c.**

True Water Cress—Leaves tender and highly flavored. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., $1.00.**

CELERAC.

A variety of celery having turnip-shaped roots, which when cooked and sliced in vinegar makes a most excellent salad.

Large, Smooth Prague—This is the largest and best variety grown, and grows to a large size. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., $1.75.**

Celeriac Giant Prague.

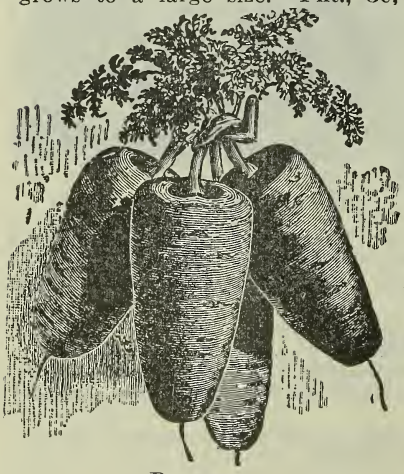
CARROT.

There is no better stock feed than carrots, and every person should plant more than they want for house use. They are abundant yielders and cheap, healthy stock food.

For successful cultivation soil should be light and deeply tilled. For an early crop the Seed should be sown as early as the ground can be properly worked. For late crops it may be sown until about the middle of June.

Earliest French Forcing—Small, almost globular root, maturing in about 40 days, especially valuable for market gardeners on account of its earliness. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., 80c.**

Rubicon Half Long—It has rapidly grown in popularity, until now it is more largely grown than all other varieties of carrot combined. It is the best in shape, its deep red orange colored flesh is the finest of all in quality. It is earlier than Danvers, about the same length, but heavier and thicker at the shoulders, making it more productive; the leaves are also



Danvers.

shorter, fewer and finer. It is a wonderfully heavy cropper, producing thirty to forty tons to the acre under good field culture, and it grows well under the ground, which prevents it from becoming sunburnt. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 70c.**

Guerande or Ox-Heart—A variety with short thick roots, the diameter often exceeding the length. Color bright orange. Sweet and fine grained; good for table or stock. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c: ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 70c.**

Early Half Long Scarlet Stump-Rooted—An excellent variety for market gardeners; color scarlet; good for shallow soil. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 70c.**

Danvers—There is no variety grown which will produce as much to the acre, with a minimum length of root as this one. Under proper condition of the soil and cultivation, it may reasonably be expected to produce, which it has done, 25 to 30 tons per acre. It is of medium length and heavy at the neck, but pointed and quite smooth, color a rich orange. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.**

Improved Long Orange—A well-known standard sort, roots long, thickest near the crown, tapering regularly to a point; color deep orange; suitable for the table and main field crop. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.**

Rubicon Half Long.

Early Scarlet Horn Stump-Rooted—A fine variety of medium size; color deep scarlet, fine flavor. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 70c.**

CELERY.

Sow in April and May and rake Seed in lightly; water, and shade from strong sun. Prepare trenches from two to four feet apart, a foot wide and a foot deep; dig into the bottom plenty of well-rotted manure, and set the plants when they are three or four inches high, six to eight inches apart in each trench. Keep them shaded until started and gradually earth them up as they grow.

White Plume—Unlike all other varieties, this one does not require to be earthed up, but if only loosely tied, or a few handsful of earth brought closely around the base of the leaves to keep them close together, all the inner leaves or thin stalks will turn white and crisp. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., $1.50.**

Golden Self-Blanching Celery—Like the White Plume, this Celery requires very little earthing up, and in many other respects it is similar to that favorite sort, differing, however, in color, which is yellowish, the heart being large and solid and of a beautiful golden hue. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., $2.50.**

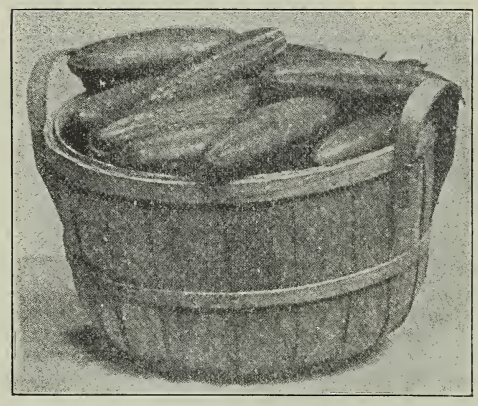
Giant Pascal—Grows about two feet high; the stalks are very broad, thick and crisp, and entirely stringless; the width and thickness of the stalks are distinctive features of this variety. It bleaches with but slight "earthing up," and very quickly, usually in five or six days. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., $1.50.**

CUCUMBERS.

The season of 1908 was probably the hardest season that growers of cucumbers for seed have ever experienced. The wet, cold spring weakened the young plants and as soon as warm weather started they were attacked by the Melon Aphis which entirely ruined a great many fields and damaged others, so that the supply of cucumber seed this season is very short and consequently high priced. Early orders will undoubtedly secure the full amount ordered, but those ordering late in the season are apt to go without cucumbers.

Do not plant Cucumbers before danger of frost has passed, as the plants are very tender and the least frost will damage or kill them. Plant in hills or rows four feet apart, 10 to 15 seeds to each hill, make soil very rich. For pickles, plant from June 1st to the middle of July.

Improved Early White Spine—This special strain of White Spine Cucumber is noted for its extra earliness, earlier than Fordhook or Arlington. Vines vigorous. fruiting early and abundantly; fruit uniformly straight and handsome, dark green, with a few white spines; flesh tender and of excellent flavor. Great bearer, for table use or pickling. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 35c; 1 lb., $1.00.**



Early White Spine.

Early Cluster — Early, short and prickly, bears in clusters. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 35c; 1 lb., $1.00.**

New Everbearing—Very early, enormously productive, literally covering the ground with its fruit the entire season until killed by frost, making it the most prolific variety in existence. Fruit is medium size and rich, dark green in color, shape long, excellent for pickling or slicing. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 35c; 1 lb., $1.00.**

Arlington White Spine—This is the favorite sort for slicing. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 35c; 1 lb., $1.00.**

Early Frame—For table use or pickles; size medium, handsome straight. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; 1 lb., $1.00.**

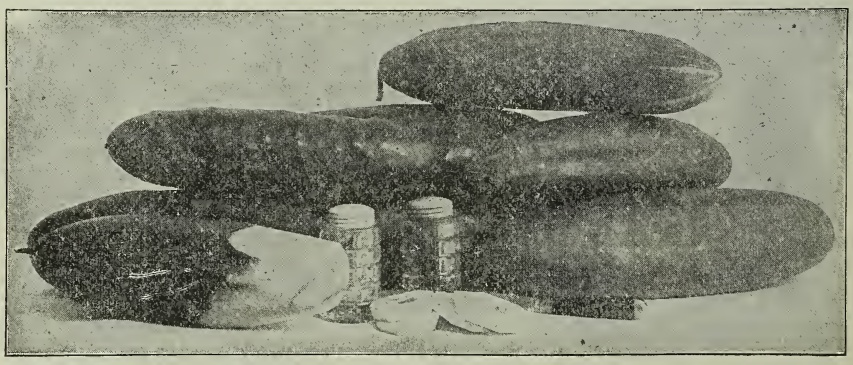
Livingston's Evergreen Cucumber—It is early, of strong, vigorous growth, withstanding drouth, and is very prolific, bearing abundantly until frost. A perfect pickle sort. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., $1.00.**

Chicago or Westerfield Pickling—Medium length, pointed, with large prominent spines; color deep green. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 35c; 1 lb., $1.00.**

Gherkin or Burr—Oval-shaped and prickly; for pickling only. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.**

Improved Extra Long Green—An extra fine variety, grows very long, very productive. For early and late crops, excellent for pickles. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 35c; 1 lb., $1.00.**

New Japanese Climbing—Can be grown on trellises, fences, etc., saving valuable space in small garden. It is very prolific, about ten inches long, thick and fine flavor. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 45c; 1 lb., $1.50.**



New Davis Perfect Cucumber—We offered this last year as one of the good things for 1908. We are offering it this year as one of the best things for 1909. The season of 1908 was a particularly bad year for cucumbers, but the **Davis Perfect** on our own grounds made the largest quantity of perfect fruit of any cucumbers grown by us. This variety beats all others in points of beauty, quality and productiveness. It loads the vines so heavy that it seems impossible for them to mature the fruit. At least 25 per cent more fruit can be cut from them than from any other variety we have tried. Color dark green, shape nearly the same size from one end to the other. Color changes when ripening to a cream color, when thoroughly ripe to a yellow. The **Davis Perfect** produces the smallest quantity of seed of any cucumber grown, which makes it especially desirable for slicing or for sweet pickles. Thousands of up-to-date growers are now planting this variety, and it promises to be the leading kind very soon. We offer extra select seed of our own growing. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 80c; 1 lb., $2.50.**

CORN, SWEET OR SUGAR.

Gurney's Early Golden.

See good things for 1908. Do not fail to add this and Malikhof to your order.

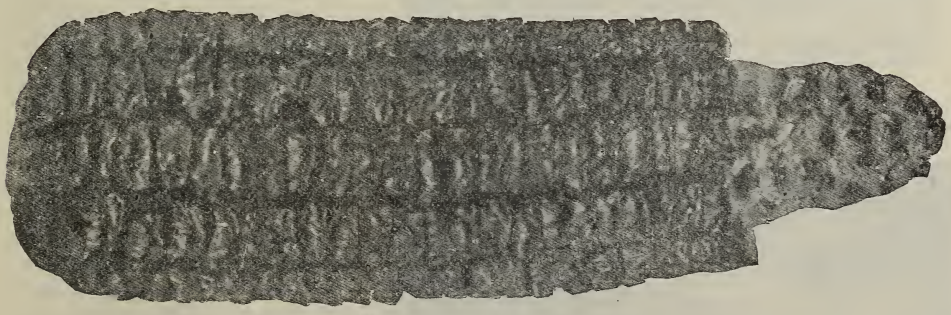
Peep-O-Day—The two points of this remarkable Corn to which we wish to call most particular attention are its extraordinary earliness and unparalleled sweetness, surpassing in these particulars any other known variety except Malikhof, early or late. **Pkt., 5c; pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., $1.00; bu., $3.75.**

Early Minnesota—A very popular early Corn, ears fair size, uniform and of excellent quality. **Pkt., 5c; pt., 20c; qt., 25c; pk., 90c; bu., $3.00.**

Golden Bantam—A hardy variety allowing early planting. Stalks grow only three and a half to four feet high, and bear one or two good ears per stalk. When ready for use the grains are a rich golden yellow color, very sweet and fine flavor. **Large pkt., 10c; pt., 15c; qt., 30c; ¼ bu., $1.00; bu., $4.00.**

Mammoth White Cory—The largest and best extra early Sweet Corn. The ears are twelve-rowed and very much larger than the old Cory; white cobbed, and covered with very large white grains of good quality. No other Sweet Corn will find ready sale in a market which is supplied with this splendid variety, and the gardener who wishes to get the cream of the trade should make his first planting of this best of extra early sorts. **Pkt., 5c; qt., 20c; ¼ bu., $1.00.**

Malikhof Sweet Corn—Earliest on earth; can be used earlier than Peep-O-Day or Premo, and is a **Sweet Corn.** This new and very valuable Sweet Corn was secured by Prof. N. E. Hanson of the S. D. Agricultural College of Brookings, S. D., while in Russia for the U. S. Department of Agriculture. At the government trial tests this Corn proved as early as any other variety tested, and of much better quality.



Malikhof Sweet Corn.

The stalks only grow about 3½ feet high, and are extremely productive. Planted on May 22d, ears were ready for the table on July 4th. Our Seed of this valuable new Corn is grown from Seed of the original introduction. **Pkt., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 40c; pk., $2.00; bu., $6.50.**

Late Varieties.

Stowell's Evergreen—The most popular of all. If planted at the same time with earlier kinds will keep the table supplied till October. It is hardy and productive, very tender and sugary, remaining a long time in a fresh condition suitable for cooking. **Pkt., 5c; pt., 20c; qt., 30c; pk., $1.00; bu., $3.75.**

Country Gentleman—The most delicious of all; for private family use where quality is preferred to size it has no equal. The cob is very small, giving great depth to the kernels. Time of ripening a little later than Stowell's Evergreen. **Pkt., 5c; pt., 20c; qt., 30c; pk., $1.25; bu., $4.50.**

White Evergreen—This variety is an improved type of Stowell's Evergreen, but is a little earlier and unlike the Stowell's is pure white in color. The stalks are of strong, vigorous growth from six to seven feet high. The ears are very large and well filled to the tip with long, slender, pure white grains of the finest flavor. **Pkt., 5c; pt., 15c; qt., 25c; ¼ bu., $1.00; bu., $3.75.**

Old Colony—A very prolific variety, with large sixteen to twenty-rowed ears, very sweet and tender. Comes in a little earlier than Stowell's Evergreen. **Pkt., 5c; pt., 15c; qt., 25c; ½ pk., 60c; pk., $1.00; bu., $3.75.**

Sweet Fodder Corn.

Sweet Fodder—There is nothing better for summer and fall green feed or for curing for winter than Sweet Corn; being sweet and palatable, cattle eat every part of the stalks and leaves. Always a great favorite with dairy farmers, and excellent for soiling. Can be planted as other Corn or sowed thickly in drills or broadcast. Sow ½ bushel per acre in drills, 1 to 1½ bushels broadcast. **Pk., 50c; bu., $1.50; 5 bu., $7.00.**

WHITE RICE POPCORN.

Big Money in Little Things.

Very often there is good money in "little things," which, because they are small, people are apt to overlook. Popcorn is one of these.

Its Profitable Uses.

1st. It yields Shock Corn of the very best feeding value at the rate of 8 to 10 tons per acre.

2d. The small ears which mature early, are very valuable for pigs, calves and young stock generally, especially during the fall and winter months.

3d. The yield of Ear Corn to the acre is quite equal to any of the larger and later varieties, as it can be planted much more closely than the larger varieties of Corn.

4th. Thousands of carloads of Popcorn are annually sold for popping purposes, the consumption having greatly increased since the advent of "Crackerjack" and other like preparations.

5th. Popcorn brings a very much higher price, either shelled or on the ear, than any other Corn, and usually a ready market is easily found for any quantity, while in event of an inactive market, it can always be fed, and a farmer cannot raise better feed.

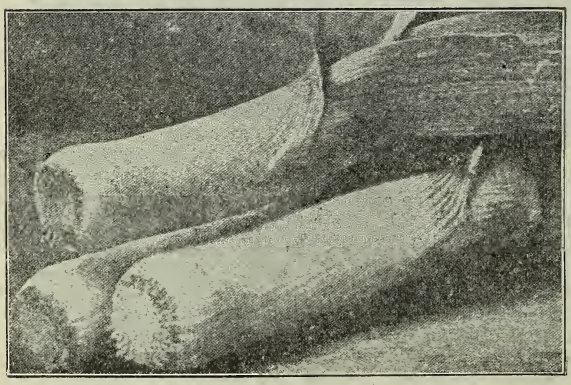
Plant at the rate of 6 to 8 quarts to the acre and closely. We have a very choice lot of this popcorn carefully chosen and tested for Seed purposes. **Price, large pkt., 5c; lb., 20c; ¼ bu., 70c; bu. of 56 lbs., $2.25.**

Red Rice Popcorn (Novelty)—Fancy seed, bright red. **Pkt., 10c; lb., 25c.**

EGG PLANT.

Sow in hot-beds very early in the spring, and transplant to 2 or 3 feet apart, in very rich, warm ground. Hoe often and hill up gradually until they blossom.

New Improved New York Purple—The best variety in cultivation, being early, a sure cropper and of fine quality. The fruit is large, oval, very deep purple. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c; ¼ lb., $1.00; lb., $3.25.**



LEEK.

London Flag — Sow early in the spring in drills one inch deep and one foot apart. When six or eight inches high transplant in rows 13 inches apart and five inches between the plants, as deep as possible, that the neck may be blanched. One oz. to 150 feet drilled. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., 95c.**

ENDIVE.

Sow in August in shallow drills, twelve to fifteen inches apart, and thin to one foot in drills. When fully grown tie over the outer leaves of a few plants every week or ten days to blanch.

Green Curled—Leaves curled, dark green. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., $1.00.**

KOHL RABI.

Early White Vienna—Dwarf, small, early; bulb handsome, firm, glossy white; leaves few and small, the best variety for table, but should be used when young and not larger than an early Turnip. All varieties are tough and stringy when overgrown. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., $1.75.**

LETTUCE.

For an early crop sow under glass in February and transplant on a well prepared bed, in some sheltered corner, in April. For successive crops, sow in beds of well pulverized soil in March, and at intervals of about a fortnight until the end of May.

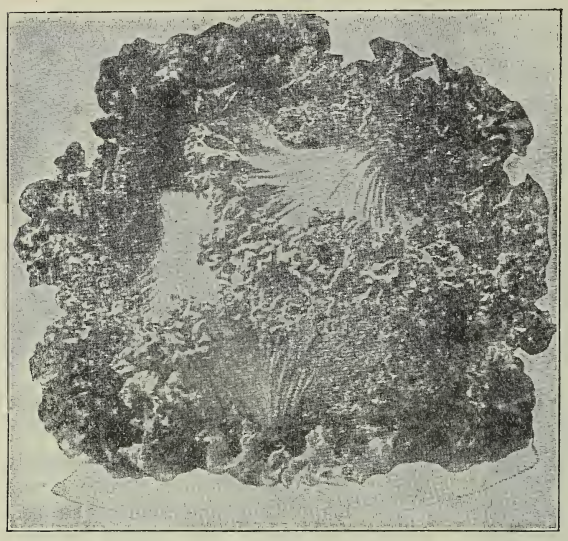
Black Seeded Simpson—A favorite forcing variety; it does not head, but forms a compact mass of leaves, and differs in being lighter colored; stands the summer heat well, and is nearly double the size of the Curled Simpson. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c: ¼ lb., 40c; 1 lb., $1.00.**

Black Seeded Simpson.

Grand Rapids—This is beyond question the most popular of all forcing Lettuce. On account of its upright habit of growth it can be grown much closer than the other sorts, and is less liable to rot; the leaves are light yellowish-green, excellent for shipping, and keep a long time without wilting. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 2 ozs., 25c; ¼ lb., 40c; 1 lb., $1.00.**

Royal White Summer, or Drumhead—Heads very large, crisp, tender and of good flavor; one of the best summer varieties. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., $1.00.**

Prize Head—An excellent variety for family use; forms a loose head of a dense mass of leaves, filled at the edge and densely blistered; deep green in color, tinged with red; crisp, tender and good flavored. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., $1.00.**



Hanson.

Hanson—A very fine heading variety of large size. The heads are very solid, sweet, tender and crisp throughout and entirely free from any bitter taste. A standard Summer Head Lettuce, very slow to run to seed. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; 1 lb., $1.00.**

Paris White Cos, or Celery Lettuce—This new variety from France is by far the best Cos Lettuce we have ever grown, and we recommend it. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., $1.00.**

Market Gardeners' Private Stock—A strain of black-seeded tennis ball selected with special care for hot-bed and cold frame culture. It makes large, solid heads which stand a long time before sending up seed shoots. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 35c; 1 lb., $1.10.**

Big Boston—A large heading, forcing sort, also for outdoor winter culture. The plants are very hardy and vigorous, with broad, smooth, thin and hard leaves, light green in color, and when well grown are quite tender. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., $1.00.**

California Cream Butter—Splendid lettuce for the open ground, producing very large, solid heads in cool weather. This should be planted just as early as you can work the ground, as it does better than other varieties when weather is cool. This lettuce is largely planted in the Southern States for shipping to the Northern markets in winter. Heads of large size, very solid heads and the interior portion blanching to a beautiful white. The genuine stock of this popular lettuce can be distinguished by very small spots on the outer leaves. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., $1.10.**

Black Seeded Tennis Ball—Splendid for forcing in hot-beds, cold frames or greenhouses. It is preferred by most growers over White Seeded Tennis Ball on account of producing larger heads. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., $1.10.**

Brown Dutch—Medium sized firm head, leaves broad and crumpled, color medium green tinged with brown. One of the best for late planting. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., $1.00.**

MELONS.

The season of 1908 was a disastrous one to growers of all vine seeds. The plants were weakened by the cold spring and then attacked by the Melon Aphis and whole plantations of seed stock ruined. Consequently, we have the shortest supply of vine seeds this year over the entire world that has been known. Prices are higher than ordinarily, but we are pleased to be able to say that our supply of seed will be large enough to fill all orders and the quality was never better.

We are offering this year several new Muskmelons. The Grand, Burrell's Gem and Hoodoo. We offered last year the Enid for the first time, and it has proven to be all that we claimed for it and will take the place of standard sorts of that kind. For the home garden you should try a package of these new varieties besides some of the older standard ones.

Melons require a light, rich soil. Plant as soon as ground has become warm and dry, in hills eight feet apart for Watermelons, and six feet for Muskmelons, 12 to 15 seeds in each, and thin out to three or four plants when all danger of bugs is over. One ounce for sixty hills and 2 to 3 pounds per acre.

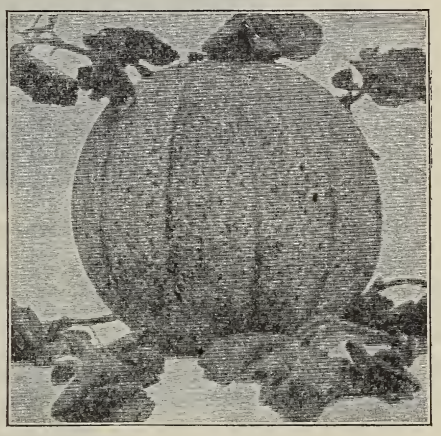
Muskmelons.

Defender—One of the best yellow-fleshed sorts. Medium-sized fruit, oval in shape, slightly ribbed, covered with gray netting. The flesh is firm, fine grained, rich, deep yellow, darker than that of the Osage, and of higher flavor. The flesh extends to the rind and retains its color and quality quite to the outer shell, leaving a rind no thicker than that of an orange. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., $1.10.**

Perfected Delmonico—A beautiful globe-shaped melon, about 6 inches in diameter, with thick prominent netting; solid and heavy, with small seed cavity; flesh rich orange, fine grained, delicate flavor. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., $1.10.**

Extra Early Hackensack—This valuable variety is ready for market fully ten days ahead of the well-known Hackensack, which it much resembles in size, shape and quality; weight from five to ten pounds each; very productive, averaging from five to six Melons to the vine; deeply netted; flesh light green. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., $1.10.**

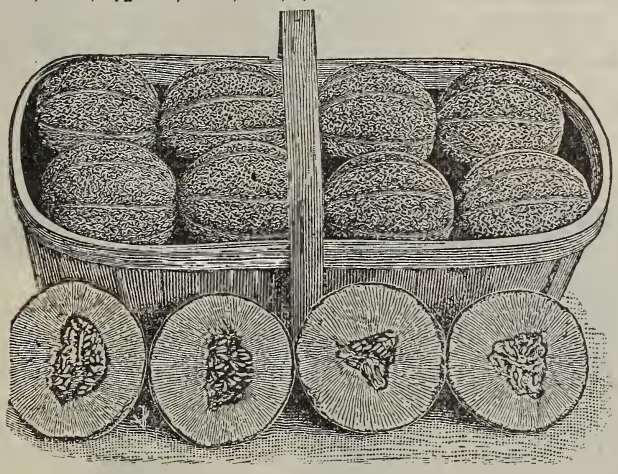
Newport—Every person who tastes the Newport Muskmelon goes into ecstacies over its rich, aromatic flavor, and it certainly is the most delicious of all green-fleshed sorts. It is very early, ripening with the Jenny Lind, which it resembles, and from which it originated. The fruits are deep and almost round; exterior dull green, ripening to a rich golden color, evenly and closely netted. The ribs are quite shallow. The flesh is of exquisite texture, rich and melting clear to the rind. It is a bountiful yielder; the Melons are not large, but of that desirable size the market demands. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., $1.10.**



Newport.

Emerald Gem—An early variety of fine quality; skin ribbed, smooth, emerald green with a few lighter colored stripes; flesh thick, of a delicate light salmon color; they part from the stem of their own accord when ripe. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., $1.10.**

Jenny Lind—One of the earliest Melons grown; small, round and flattened at ends, deeply ribbed, thickly netted, which makes it valuable for shipping; an excellent variety for the restaurant trade; flesh light green; sweetest of this class. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., $1.10.**



Paul Rose.

Paul Rose or Petoskey—This widely advertised Melon is a successful cross of the Osage with the Netted Gem and combines the sweetness of the former with the finely netted appearance of the Gem. The flesh is of orange red color like that of the Osage. A splendid shipper and just the right size for hotel and table use. **Large pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., $1.10.**

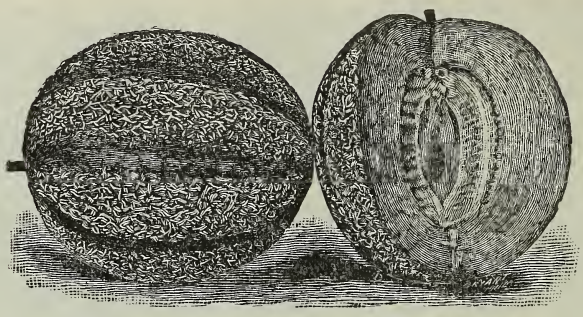
Rocky Ford—This variety is an improvement on the Netted Gem, and is largely grown in Colorado and shipped by the carload to the eastern cities. It is much sought after by hotel and restaurant keepers on account of its size and exceptionally fine flavor. Flesh is greenish white in color, very juicy and rich and good clear to the rind. It is medium in size, of round oval form and a most excellent keeper. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., 90c.**

Netted Gem—One of the earliest and best small Melons grown. Oval in shape and very uniform in size; flesh light green and of fine flavor; exceedingly productive. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., 90c.**

Osage—(Miller's Cream)—This is one of the most profitable of all Melons for the market gardener; of uniform quality; it makes no difference what the size of the Melons may be, large or small, they are all sweet and delicious. The skin is thin, dark green and slightly netted. The flesh is deep salmon, remarkably sweet, and of a spicy flavor; extremely thick and delicious to the rind. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., $1.20.**

Cannon Ball.

This is a rather large, very fine-flavored Melon with thick green flesh, extremely small seed cavity, and a very prolific bearer. Season about the same as Netted Gem. This should be in every garden for a second early Melon, and will please all who try it. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 35c; 1 lb., $1.10.**



Jersey Belle.

Jersey Belle is one of the nicest little Melons you ever saw and is an extra good one. Deep ribbed; heavily netted; sweet and juicy. If you are looking for a good early Melon for home use do not fail to order the Jersey Belle. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 35c; 1 lb., $1.10.**

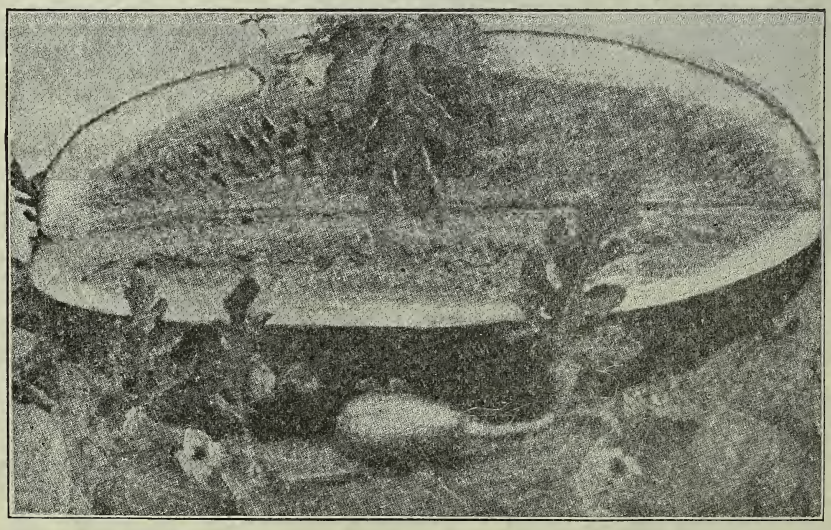
Giant of Colorado—Large size; oblong; 12 to 15 inches in length, heavily ribbed and netted. Skin green, flesh light green and excellent quality. Best quality of any of the large melons. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.; lb., $1.10.**

Watermelons.

One ounce to 25 hills. See Culture under Muskmelons.

The Jones—Our stock of this has been very much improved by careful selection for several years past, and we unhesitatingly recommend it as one of the best Watermelons in our list. It grows to a large size; skin of a dark green color, with indistinct stripes; flesh bright red, exceedingly sweet, juicy and melting. We recommend it very strongly, both as a Market Melon and a splendid Melon for home use. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.**

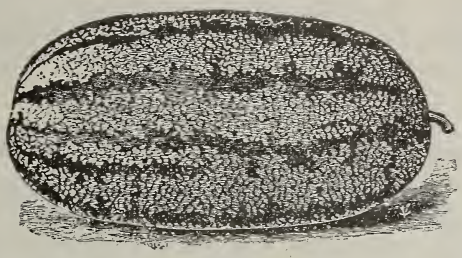
Phinney's Early—An early variety; medium and uniform size, and a beautiful form. The skin is smooth, with white mottled and dark green stripes. Flesh light red or pink, sweet and delicious. One of the best for home use. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.**



Snow Bound Watermelon.

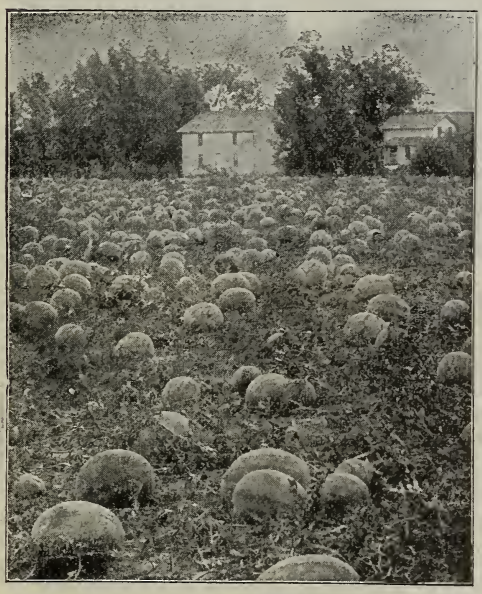
Snow Bound Watermelon—Juiciest, sweetest and best on earth. This grand new Melon should find a place in every garden. It is all its name implies, rich, cold and juicy, meat clear to the thin shell, good size and a wonderful cropper; ripens evenly and early, comes at just the time when a good Watermelon tastes right. You do yourself an injustice if you fail to include this fine new Melon in your order. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., 90c.**

McIver's or Wonderful Sugar—Oblong in shape; size uniformly large; handsome appearance; skin shows broad bands of white, shading into narrower bands of dark green; quality is superior; flesh is soft pale pink, crisp, free from any stringiness, and juicy. The Melons have a solid heart, free from cracks; while the Seed rows are close to the rim. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.**



McIver's Sugar.

Peerless—(Ice Cream)—Of medium size, thin rind, light mottled green; flesh bright scarlet, solid to the center, and sweet as honey. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 50c; 5 lbs. by express, $1.75.**



Cole's Early.

Cole's Early—(See colored plate outside cover.)—The earliest and sweetest Watermelon. Sure to ripen in our section. Just the Watermelon for the home market. Ripens with us during August. By far the best Watermelon for the Northern States, where the seasons are usually too short for any other sort. Since its introduction delicious Melons have been ripened where it never before was considered possible to mature a Watermelon. Cole's Early is no less valuable for the Middle States, from the fact that it ripens Melons weeks ahead of any other, and continues to bear abundantly throughout the entire season. The Melons are a fair size, generally measuring 12 inches long. The flesh is a beautiful bright red color, crisp and free from stringiness, and very solid, with a small seed cavity; is deliciously sweet and refreshing all the way through to the rind. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 60c; 5 lbs. by express, $2.50.**

Dark Icing—A very prolific variety of good size and delicious flavor; oblong; thin rind. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 50c; 5 lbs., by express, $1.75.**

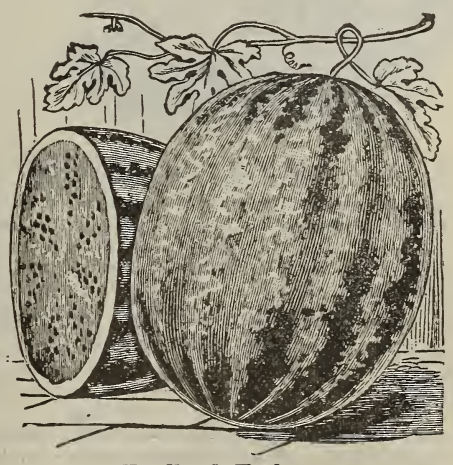
Kleckley's Sweet—Vines are strong-growing, producing uniformly large-sized Melons. The fruits are oblong. The skin is dark green. Flesh is bright scarlet and ripens to within one-half inch of the rind. The quality is very rich and sweet, hence its name. For the home market or family garden it is decidedly one of the best. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., $1.00.**

Fordhook Early—Without a rival. This is the earliest large-fruited Melon in cultivation. We secured a good number of fine large Melons before any other varieties had ripened, with the exception only of the small Cole's Early. These fruits are of good size, rather short and blocky in form, with large diameter; skin dark green, occasionally with faint stripes of lighter green; flesh bright red, crisp, sweet and of splendid quality; rind quite thin, but skin tough; make an excellent shipping variety. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 90c.**

The Boss—Large size; long form, flesh deep scarlet; seeds dark brown. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 40c.**

Harris Early—Medium sized, early; one of the good ones. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 40c.**

Light Icing or Ice Rind—Medium sized; very thin rind; color light green; flesh bright red and crisp; seed white. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 40c.**



Fordhook Early.

Kolb's Gem—A valuable variety. The fruit is large, weighing from 25 to 50 pounds. It has a delicious flavor, and its keeping qualities are the best. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 50c; 5 lbs. by express, $1.75.**

Mammoth Iron Clad—A large variety of delicious flavor, keeping its fine quality to quite near the outer skin. It is a good shipping variety. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 50c; 5 lbs. by express, $1.75.**

Sweet Heart—A splendid shipper, early, large, oval, light green; rind thin, but firm; flesh bright red, sweet, very tender, firm and solid; very productive. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 50c; 5 lbs. by express, $2.00.**

True Georgia Rattlesnake, or Gypsy—Fruit large, oblong, striped; flesh red, of fine quality. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 50c; 5 lbs. by express, $1.75.**

Triumph—Large sized, thick oval form; light bluish skin, flesh dark red; seed black. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 40c.**

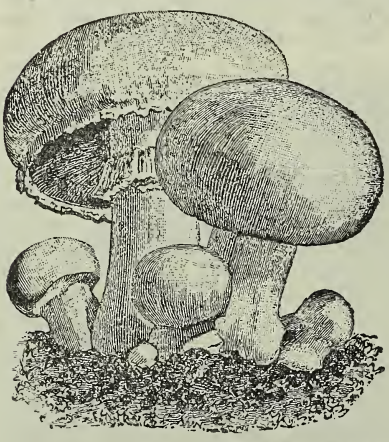
Pride of Georgia—Large sized, rind dark green with light and dark stripes; flesh pink; seed white. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 40c.**

Seminole—Large size; long form; rind tough and thin; good shipping melon; color gray; flesh carmine. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 40c.**

Citron—A round fruit of small size, used in making preserves. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.**

MUSHROOMS.

These delicious fungi can be grown in a warm cellar or close shed, in which an even temperature can be maintained of from fifty to sixty degrees, and where a plentiful supply of fresh horse-stable manure for making the beds can be obtained. Our spawn is imported from the best English makers, runs freely and produces the finest mushrooms. Bricks weigh about one pound, and a brick is sufficient to plant about nine square feet. **Best Spawn, in bricks, 30c per lb., by mail, postpaid; by express: 15c per lb.; $10.00 per 100 lbs.**



OKRA OR GUMBO.

Sow about the middle of spring in drills, and thin the plants to a foot or more apart. Highly esteemed and cultivated for its green seed pods, which are used in soups or stewed and served like asparagus.

Long White Velvet—Long ribbed pods. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.**

Dakota Grown Alfalfa, for planting anywhere, is better than southern seed. Our Alfalfa is all Dakota grown, and prices are right. A field of Alfalfa is a money maker and soil improver. Try our northern grown seed.

ONION SETS.

The above photograph is a field of Onion Sets of our own growing on our grounds here at Yankton. This field consists of White, Red and Yellow Bottom Sets, and made Sets of the most desirable size; ripened thoroughly and are in fine shape.

Prices subject to market fluctuations.

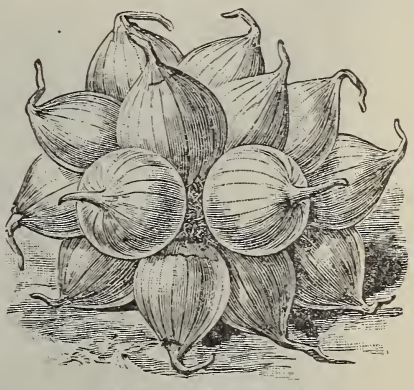
White Bottom Sets—Pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., $1.20; bu., $3.50.
Red Bottom Sets—Pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., $1.00; bu., $3.50.
Yellow Bottom Sets—Pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., $1.00; bu., $3.50.

White Multipliers—Enormously productive. **Qt., 25c; pk., $1.25; bu., $4.25.**

Potato Onion—Should be planted in March or April. **Pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., 85c; bu., $2.75.**

Evergreen Top, or Winter Onion—They are planted in September. **Prices upon application.**

ONIONS.



WHITE MULTIPLIER ONION SETS.

The onion seed crop of 1908 of the growing sections of the United States, as well as foreign countries, have secured a better crop than that of 1907, which was the shortest crop in the history of the onion seed business. Consequently prices are lower than in 1908. We guarantee all our onion seed to be crop of 1908 and to test 90 per cent or better. When you receive onion seed from us, test it, and if not satisfactory return it to us at once and your money will be refunded. Two-year-old onion seed very seldom tests over 20 per cent and is practically worthless for planting.

We make a specialty of onion seed, and handle it extensively. We offer our customers nothing but fresh seed every year. Our seed is grown from choice selected bulbs, and can be relied on. Will make special prices to gardeners or others using large quantities of seed.

The ground for onions should be well prepared by digging in plenty of well-rotted manure. The seed may be sown from the first of April to the middle of May. Sow in drills one inch deep and twelve inches apart. When the onions are up, thin them out to a distance of three inches apart.

Our onion seed are absolutely all northern grown. We have never handled California seed on account of its not maturing in the north. This is worth several times the value of the seed to you, as California seed not only loses you the crop, but labor as well.

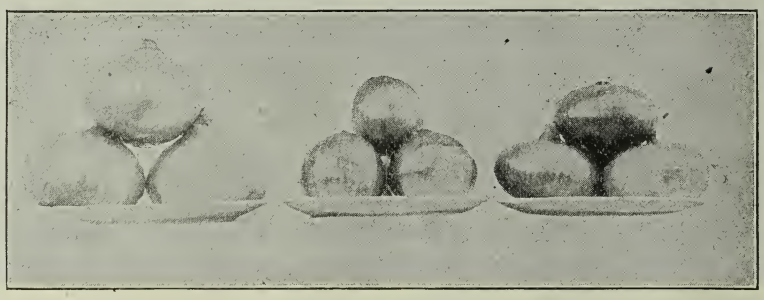
Southport Yellow Globe—The true Southport Yellow Globe is particularly valuable for winter markets. This is more perfect globe-shaped than the Danvers and

a better keeper. The onions are similar in size and form to the large red globe, but have a pale straw-yellow skin, mild flavor and heavy cropper. Owing to its handsome appearance and delightful flavor sells readily on all markets. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c; 1 lb., $2.00.**

Philadelphia Silver Skin—This is practically the same variety as the White Portugal, but having been grown for many years especially for white sets is now particularly desirable for that purpose. Medium size, flattened form, silver white skin, solid, good keeper. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 75c; 1 lb., $2.75.**

Giant Red Rocca—Extra large size, globe or round form, flesh slightly tinged with pink, skin dark red, solid, good keeper. This will outyield any of the standard onions except the Southport Red Globe. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c; 1 lb., $1.90.**

Mammoth Pompeii—The largest of red flat onions, reddish brown skinned, very mild flavor, desirable for early use, but not a good winter keeper. Would advise planting this in small quantities for summer and early use, as it is one of the best-flavored onions. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c; 1 lb., $1.75.**



Yellow Globe Danvers. Large Red Globe. Red Wethersfield.

Large Red Wethersfield—A standard variety and the favorite onion in the West, where immense crops are grown for shipment. Large size, skin deep purplish red; form round, somewhat flattened; flesh purplish white, moderately fine grained and stronger flavor than any of the other kinds; very productive; the best keeper; most popular for general cultivation. It is more inclined to form large necks if planted on suitable soil than the Danvers, but is the best variety of any on poor or dry soils. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., $1.90.**

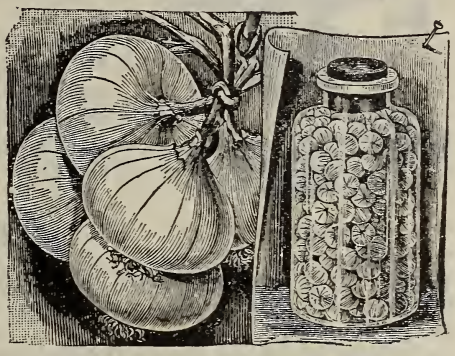
Danver's Yellow Globe.

This has been a much neglected, valuable onion. It will yield with any of the other varieties of large size; not as strong as the Red Onion, and a perfect keeper. Color is a beautiful golden yellow, and shape is more regular than in most other onions. It is an excellent market sort. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c; 1 lb., $1.85.**

Southport Large White Globe—This is one of the finest onions in cultivation, both in appearance and quality. It is large, globe-shaped, firm, fine-grained and of excellent flavor, and commands a higher price in the market than any other white onion grown. Its skin is pure white, and its keeping qualities particularly good. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., $1.00; 1 lb., $3.00.**

Prizetaker—The largest in size. The most handsome in shape. The mildest in

flavor. Our pure American-grown stock of this is the largest and handsomest onion we have ever grown, eclipsing in size and appearance the most wonderful of the Spanish and Italian varieties, many of the bulbs weighing from 3 to 3¾ lbs. each. Skin rich golden color; flesh white, and so mild and sweet that it may be eaten raw like an apple. This variety takes a leading place among the many valuable sorts in general use, and we have no doubt will at all times command ready sales. For many years this onion has been imported in large quantities and sold in many of the first-class grocery stores throughout the country at a very high price, so that its good qualities are well known to many. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., $1.75; 5 lbs., by express, $7.50.**



White Pickling.

Paris White Pickling, or Small Silverskin—For pickling. This is of small size, silvery white, and used almost entirely for pickling on account of its small size. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 70c; lb., $2.00.**

Mammoth Silver King—We have imported seed of this truly mammoth variety direct from the originator in Italy. It is of attractive shape, with silvery white skin, and flesh of a most agreeably mild flavor. It reaches a larger size than any of the flat white varieties, frequently measuring twenty inches in circumference and weighing three to four pounds. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., $1.90.**

Southport Red Globe—The photograph shown here is from a three-fifths acre field grown by H. W. Shipton at Yankton, S. D., from seed furnished by us. This picture was taken Oct. 1st and shows a crop ready for market of over 400 bushels of perfect Globe Onions. Mr. Shipton sold every one of these for $1.00 per bushel. Is there another crop that will produce such a number of bushels and yield such abundant returns one year with another? This onion is globe-shaped, dark red; the very best keeper and the best of all market onions.

The above picture appeared in our 1908 catalogue, together with above description of Mr. Shipton's field. The same field was planted to exactly the same kind of onions in 1908 and Mr. Shipton's yield was at least 50 bushels better, and they were all sold before Dec. 1st at $1.00 per bushel. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c; 1 lb., $2.25.**

Peanut.

Peanut

Is an annual and belongs to the pulse family. The habit of growth is trailing, branches are numerous, likewise the leaves. The latter bear resemblance to clover leaves. After blossoming the little pods bend down and thrust themselves into the ground. The cultivation still further aids the fruit of this plant. It matures, therefore, below the surface of the ground. It can be grown in nearly all states of the Union, not profitably in all of them, but still you can grow peanuts. **Lb., 25c; 10 lbs., $1.25.**

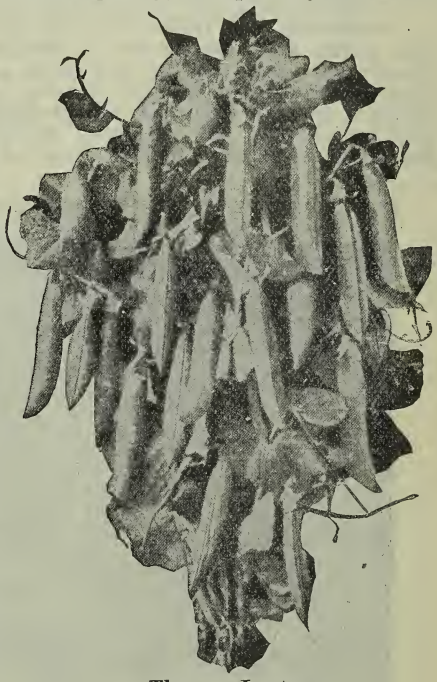
PEAS.

In this year of plenty in the farm crop line the seedsmen have not been fortunate. A number of articles have been almost a total failure as far as seed yield is concerned, while a great many have made only a half crop, and peas belong to the latter class.

There are only a few sections of the United States where pea growing is profitable and where they mature and make the best seed stock. Practically all of the peas furnished by the seedsmen are grown in these places, and the crop this year on some varieties was nearly a failure, on others varying from nearly a full crop to a very small part of a crop. The seed is of excellent quality, but quantity short and prices higher than other years.

Peas—First Earlies.

The planting of an early crop of garden peas should be made in the spring, as soon as the ground can be worked, in a warm, dry situation, and covered about three inches. They are usually planted in double rows three to four feet apart, and (those requiring it) bushed when about six inches high. The large and later sorts do better at a greater distance apart, leaving a broad space for planting low growing vegetables between.



Thomas Laxton.

Thomas Laxton—The earliest Wrinkled Pea. Equal in quality to the best of the late wrinkled sorts. Peas as large as Telephone. Unsurpassed in quality; coming into use early in June, as soon as the small round early sorts. This is certainly the finest Wrinkled Pea yet introduced, coming in with the first earlies, with pods double the size. This fine pea was raised by crossing Gradus with a very early seedling of the Earliest of All type. In earliness it is within a day or two of Challenge Extra Early. The pods are a rich dark green, straight and square ended, and contain on the average 7 to 8 very large marrow peas of the richest flavor. We consider it superior to, and likely to supersede that fine early pea, "Gradus," being hardier in constitution, darker in color and a better yielder. It is a reliable market gardeners' as well as private gardeners' pea, and will undoubtedly take the same place among earlies as Telephone among late sorts. **Pkt., 5c; lb., 25c; pk., $2.15; bu., $7.75.**

Gradus, or Prosperity—As early as Challenge or Alaska; equal in quality to Telephone or Stratagem; pods equal in size to Telephone. The great drawback with the small, early round peas is their lack of size and flavor. In Gradus, however, we have a pea coming in along with Extra Early Challenge and Alaska, producing dark green, handsome pods as large as Telephone, containing 8 to 10 large peas with that rich, sugary flavor found only in the wrinkled sorts. The vines grow to a height of 2½ feet, and produce the pods singly, all maturing at one time. **Pkt., 5c; lb., 25c; pk., $2.15; bu., $7.75.**

Nott's Excelsior—The sweetest and most prolific of all the early Dwarf Peas; outyields Premium Gem or American Wonder. The best sort for the market or home garden. The vines are vigorous and very prolific, while the pods are closely packed with large peas of very fine flavor. Height, 1 foot. **Pkt., 5c; lb., 25c; pk., $2.00; bu., $7.50.**

American Wonder—One of the earliest Wrinkled Peas in cultivation, of the finest quality and flavor, and very productive. Its great distinctive feature, however, is its compact and dwarf growth, seldom exceeding ten inches in height. **Pkt., 5c; lb., 25c; pk., $2.00; bu., $7.50.**

Surprise—This new extra early Wrinkled Pea is certain to become very popular. The vine is no taller than those of the best strains of First and Best and is as early, continuing longer in condition for use. The pods are like those of the Alpha and the peas are exceedingly tender, sweet and good flavored. It is unsurpassed in quality. **Pkt., 5c; lb., 25c; pk., $2.00; bu., $7.50.**

First and Best—Vines small, bearing three to seven straight, handsome pods, each containing six to eight medium-sized round peas of good quality. Stock we offer is especially grown for us. Height, 2½ feet. **Pkt., 5c; lb., 25c; pk., $1.75; bu., $5.75.**

Alaska—This pea has become a standard variety. The vines are very dwarf. Peas green and smooth. Height, 2 feet. **Pkt., 5c; lb., 25c; pk., $1.75; bu., $6.25.**

McLean's Little Gem—A dwarf, prolific, green wrinkled marrow; habit similar to the Tom Thumb. It has all the sugary flavor of the late wrinkled peas. Height, 1 foot. **Pkt., 5c; lb., 25c; pk., $1.90; bu., $7.00.**

Carter's Premium Gem—A valuable extra early dwarf wrinkled pea; robust in growth, with long pods. Height, 1 foot. **Pkt., 5c; lb., 25c; pk., $1.85; bu., $6.75.**

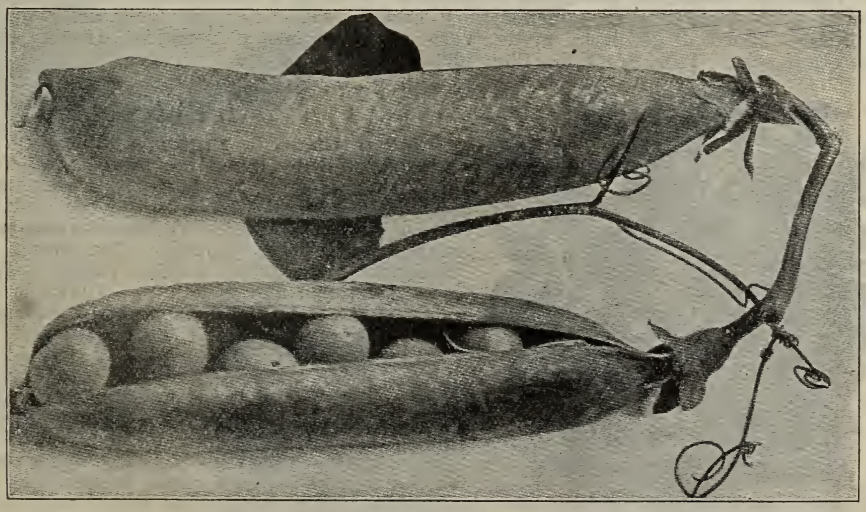
Tom Thumb—A very dwarf wrinkled pea; not so good a flavor as American Wonder nor as prolific; an old favorite; grows only 12 inches high. **Pkt., 5c; lb., 25c; pk., $1.85; bu., $6.75.**

Second Earlies and Late Varieties.

Improved Telephone—This is without exception the largest podded pea in existence. It is a heavy cropper and of fine quality; the pods are well filled with peas of the largest size, tender, and retain their sweetness well. Undoubtedly one of the best of the tall-growing late peas. **Pkt., 5c; lb., 25c; pk., $2.10.**

Champion of England—Although this is one of the oldest of the tall-growing late peas, we have not yet found one that surpasses it in quality. There is no other pea as sweet as this. The vines grow almost 5 feet high, are very vigorous and produce the large pods of luscious peas in the greatest abundance. The strain we offer has been selected with greatest care and will be found superior to seed offered in the market by most dealers. **Pkt., 5c; lb., 25c; pk., $1.50; bu., $5.25.**

Pride of the Market—A dwarf wrinkled pea, growing about 2 feet in height. The pods are medium green in color and are very large, often containing nine large peas of excellent quality. Not needing brush, it is a very good sort for the home garden. **Pkt., 5c; lb., 25c; pk., $2.00; bu., $7.00.**



Improved Stratagem.

Improved Stratagem—This is one of the finest dwarf wrinkled peas. In quality it is unsurpassed, the peas when cooked being of the most delicious sweetness. The

vines grow only 18 inches high and do not have to be brushed; they are, nevertheless, extremely robust and bear many very large pods packed with immense dark green peas. A remarkably fine sort for both home and market use. The heavy demand always makes this pea short. **Pkt., 5c; lb., 25c; pk., $2.25; bu., $8.00.**

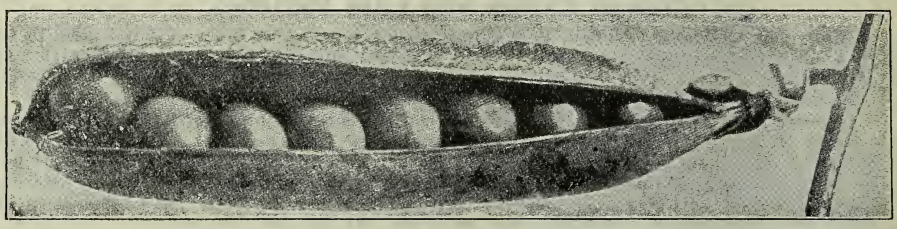
Heroine—In every way worthy the great popularity it has already attained. Elegant habit of growth, luxuriant foliage, pods remarkably long and handsome, slightly curved, well filled with large, luscious peas of fine flavor. This fine variety, apparently as good as Stratagem for all purposes, is far superior to that in habit, growing remarkably even and true. Height, 2 feet. Seed green and very much wrinkled. About a week later than Advance. **Pkt., 5c; lb., 25c; pk., $1.50; bu., $5.00.**

The Admiral—A very heavy-cropping green wrinkled pea. Ripens with the Telephone and remains palatable longer than any other variety after it becomes large enough to use. The abundant pods are closely packed with peas of the very best quality. Vines 3 to 4 feet high. **Pkt., 5c; lb., 25c; pk., $2.00; bu., $7.00.**

Bliss' Abundance—Remarkably productive. Plant 1½ to 2 feet in height; pods 3 inches long; peas large, wrinkled, of superior quality. **Pkt., 5c; lb., 25c; pk., $2.00; bu., $6.50.**

Horsford's Market Garden—A very fine wrinkled pea. Grows 2 feet high, very uniform and is an immense yielder. Because it yields so well it is one of the favorite canning sorts, hundreds of acres being planted by the large packers. The pods are of only medium size, but are always full of good-flavored peas. Medium in season. **Pkt., 5c; lb., 25c; pk., $2.00; bu., $6.50.**

White Marrowfat—Almost exactly similar to Black-Eye Marrowfat as to growth, season and productiveness. A favorite on account of its being such a heavy yielder. **Pkt., 5c; lb., 20c; bu., $2.75.**



Yankton Main Crop.

Yankton Main Crop—See Good Things for 1909. The best general crop pea. **Pkt., 10c; ½ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 35c; pk., $2.25.**

Duke of Albany, or American Champion—Height, 2½ to 3 feet; vigorous, productive, pods about 3½ to 4 inches long, broad, nearly straight, well filled; quality extra fine. Seed large, light green, very much wrinkled; remains eatable longer than other peas. **Pkt., 5c; 1 lb., 25c; pk., $2.00; bu., $7.00.**

PEPPERS.

Chinese Giant, or Procopps Giant—Double the size of Ruby King, the largest and finest mild red pepper. Not only is it immensely productive for so large a pepper, but its enormous size and magnificent appearance make it sell most readily. The plants are vigorous in growth, stocky habit, seldom more than two feet in height. They are well branched and thickly set with enormous fruits; frequently half a dozen peppers will touch each other. The strong growth of the plants enables them to mature the gigantic fruits only slightly later than our well-known Ruby King. The monstrous peppers are of thick, blocky form and of most brilliant, glossy scarlet. They grow 4 to 5 inches broad at the top, and are of equal length. All are uniformly of most "enormous" size. It makes an excellent salad sliced and served like tomatoes. **Pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 20c; oz., 45c; ¼ lb., $1.25; lb., $4.00.**

Bull-Nose, or Improved Large Bell—The standard sweet-flavored scarlet sort. Plants 2 feet in height, prolific and quite early ripening. Sweet scarlet fruits 3 inches in length and 2 inches in diameter. Our stock is particularly fine. It is earlier than Ruby King. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., $2.25.**

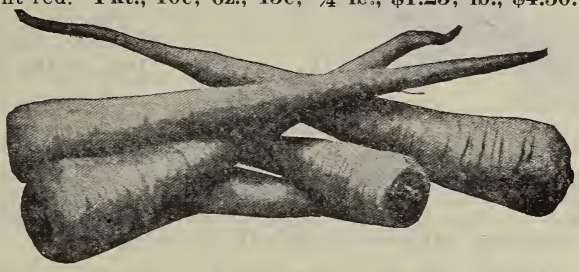
Ruby King—This is the most popular large red pepper. Plants grow 2 feet high and bear a fine crop of extra large scarlet fruits. The flesh is quite thick, sweet, and so mild that the peppers may be eaten from the hand like an apple. Especially fine for mangoes. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., $2.50.**

Long Red Cayenne—The true Cayenne; hot and pungent. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., $2.25.**

Golden Queen—Largest sweet yellow pepper. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., 85c; lb., $3.00.**

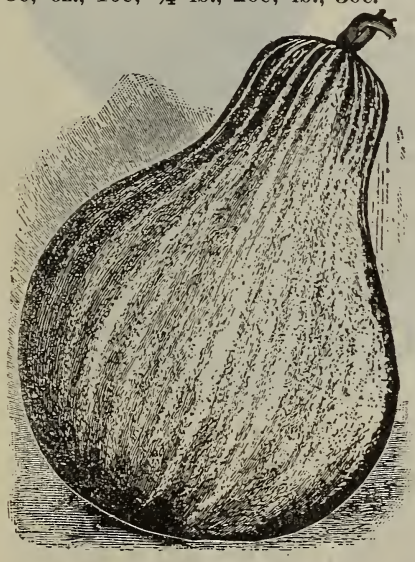
Tobasco—Hottest small bright red. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 45c; ¼ lb., $1.25; lb., $4.50.**

PARSNIPS.



Guernsey (Improved Half Long)—The roots do not grow so long as the Hollow Crown, but are of greater diameter and more easily gathered. The roots are very smooth; the flesh is fine grained and of most excellent quality. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 55c.**

Long Smooth, or Hollow Crown (Abbott's Improved Long Sugar, or Long White Dutch Parsnip)—A great cropper; tender, sugary and considered the best for general cultivation. Parsnips are improved by remaining exposed to frost. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.**



Tennessee Sweet Potato.

Sugar—This variety is smaller than the Large Field, but of finer grain, sweeter and very prolific. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 75c.**

Jonathan — This new pumpkin is one of the best varieties grown; it is very sweet and fine for pies. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 90c.**

Mammoth King — The largest variety ever introduced. An enormous yielder, having produced over 100 tons per acre. The flesh is very thick, bright orange color and of fine quality, and in flavor equals squash. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., $1.25.**

Early Short Round—The earliest of good quality, small size; valuable for bunching with pot herbs. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c lb., 60c.**

PUMPKINS.

These are easily grown and profitable for stock feeding. At time of corn planting scatter seeds in every fourth or fifth hill, or for a large crop sow in May, in good warm soil, in hills eight to ten feet each way, four plants to a hill.

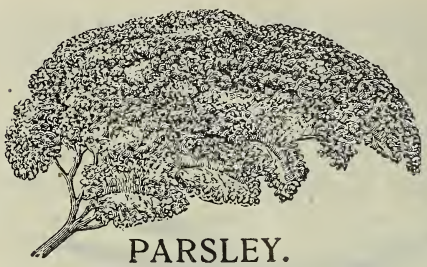
Large Cheese—Cheese-shaped; in flavor like Crookneck Squash; yellow-fleshed, fine-grained and very productive; superior to most field varieties. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.**

Connecticut Field—A large yellow variety; hard shell; an excellent variety for field culture. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 15c; lb., 40c.**

Cushaw Crookneck—Solid flesh, fine and sweet; keeps well. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 90c.**

Quaker Pie—A distinct and valuable variety. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 90c.**

Tennessee Sweet Potato—Grows to a medium size; pear-shaped, and a little ribbed. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 90c.**



PARSLEY.

PARSLEY.

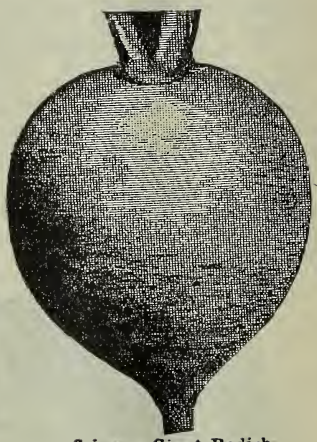
Parsley thrives best in a rich soil. The seeds germinate very slowly, three or four weeks generally elapsing before it makes its appearance. Sow early in spring half an inch deep, previously soaking the seeds for a few hours in tepid water. One oz. to 150 feet of drill.

Champion Moss Curled—A beautifully crimped and curled variety. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 70c.**

RADISHES.

For a successive supply sow from the middle of March until September, at intervals of two or three weeks. For an early supply they may be sown in a hot-bed in February, care being taken to give plenty of ventilation, otherwise they will run to leaves.

Crimson Giant—A remarkable feature of this radish is that it will grow double the size of other round red forcing radishes and still remain solid, not showing the least sign of becoming hollow. It will grow six and seven inches in circumference, weigh about ten ounces, and still remain solid and juicy. Shape is round to oval, and very attractive. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 70c.**



Crimson Giant Radish

White Strassburg—Very large, half long sort, of unexcelled flavor. It is a rapid grower, sometimes producing a crop in six weeks. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 55c.**

Rosy Gem—One of the quickest growing and handsomest extra early radishes in cultivation. It is crisp and tender, while its perfect globe shape leaves nothing to be desired. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 55c.**

Icicle.

Giant White Stuttgart—An immense white radish. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 70c.**

The Icicle—This new radish, lately introduced by Burpee, is undoubtedly the finest white radish grown. It is very slender, pure white in color, and the tenderest long radish I have ever had. It is very early, as early as the Long Red. Compared with the Lady Finger, it is earlier and more tender, but not so large. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 70c.**

Hailstone—The quickest growing white radish; ready for the table in from fifteen to eighteen days. The radishes are regularly "turnip-shaped." They measure one inch in diameter and about half an inch in depth; snowy white, with a short slender tap root. The flesh is solid, crisp and mild in flavor. The foliage is extremely small. A matured radish will have only a few small leaves not more than two inches in length. Its unusually small foliage (allowing them to be grown so closely together), combined with extreme earliness, handsome appearance, solidity and most superb quality, cannot fail to make it the most popular first early white turnip radish. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 80c.**

Early Scarlet Turnip, White Tipped—Very early; color bright scarlet, tipped with white; an excellent market variety; fine for forcing. Their shape is perfectly globular, with rich deep scarlet top, blending into pure white at the bottom. Tender, crisp and delicious. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 55c.**

Chartier, or Long Rose, White Tipped—A very distinct variety, being dark red at the top, and merging into pure white at the base. It stands well and will grow to a large size before it is unfit for the table. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 55c.**

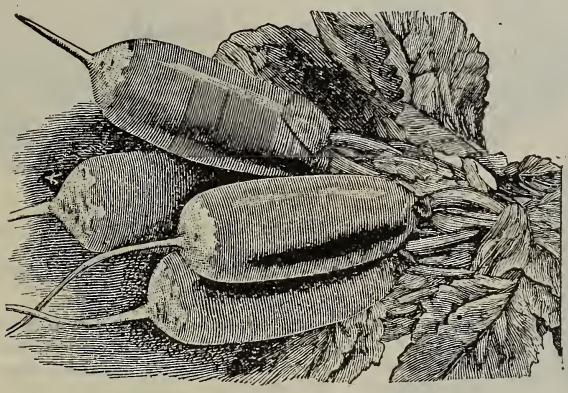
Early Long White Vienna, or Lady Finger—This is unquestionably the finest long white radish in cultivation. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 55c.**

Long, Brightest Scarlet, White Tipped—This is a new variety, resembling the Early Long Scarlet in shape and size, and is very early, being ready for use twenty-five days after sowing. Very handsome, being of the brightest scarlet, tipped with white. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 55c.**

Early Scarlet Turnip.

French Breakfast Radish.

A great favorite, beautiful bright scarlet with pure white tip, oval in shape, fine for open ground or force. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 35c.**



Half Long Scarlet, or Paris Beauty—Half long, bright scarlet, medium size, good quality and early. Color especially good for market gardeners. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 60c.**

Scarlet Olive Shape—Oval root 1½ inches deep, ¾ inch diameter; skin deep scarlet, flesh tinged with red. One of the best. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 60c.**

Wurzburg — The largest of summer radishes; grows rapidly, often reaching a size of four to five inches in diameter and about the same length. Remains solid and crisp for a long time. Color reddish purple. Does not seed readily. **Pkg., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c.**

Winter Radish.

This is a much neglected vegetable, and for the same reason that you neglect the turnips and rutabagas. When you are making your order for vegetables you pass the Winter Radish, as you will not be ready for it before June or July. The result is when planting time comes you have no winter radish seed, and consequently you get no winter radishes. Add enough of these to your spring order so that you may have plenty of this vegetable for winter use. It costs only a few cents and yields abundant returns. Take them up in the fall and store in root-house or cellar same as other vegetables, and you will have fresh, crisp radishes nearly all winter. Give these a trial this year.

Chinese Rose, or Scarlet China—An excellent winter radish. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 55c.**

California Mammoth White Winter—Of immense size; long. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 55c.**

Round Black Spanish—The favorite winter radish of Germany. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 55c.**

Long Black Spanish Winter—Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 55c.

Chinese White Winter Radish—Four to five inches long, one and one-half to two inches in diameter; color clear white, quality mild and crisp. **Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 55c.**

RHUBARB OR PIE PLANT.

How many farmers and city people are supplied with this delicious fruit? It is easily grown and produces abundantly. It comes the first of anything in the spring, just when you want it. The canned fruit from the cellar is exhausted and the price of fresh fruit at that time is almost prohibitive. It will grow any old place and will thrive there for years, but the better place, care and cultivation given it the better the returns. It is as easily grown from seed as from the roots, and you get a nice cutting the second season. Try at least a package of these seeds.

Linnaeus—Early, large and tender. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 45c; lb., $1.50.**

Victoria—Very large, later than Linnaeus. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 45c; lb., $1.50.**

SQUASH.

This vegetable is greatly neglected by the majority of farmers, as it adds greatly to the winter vegetables. It is easily grown, yields abundantly, and a most satisfactory vegetable. In placing your order do not forget the new Delicious, Burbank's Patagonia and the old standard Hubbard. They are all good.

When the ground is warm and the weather settled, sow in hills in well prepared ground, mixing two to three shovels of well-rotted manure in each hill. Light soils are best suited to their growth. Plant six to eight seeds in each hill and thin out to three or four after they have made partial growth. Plant bush varieties from three to four feet apart each way, and the trailing sorts six to eight feet. Bush

Summer Squash.

Squash, 1 oz. to 50 hills, 5 to 6 lbs. to the acre; Marrow Squash, 1 oz. to 20 hills, 3 to 4 lbs. to the acre.

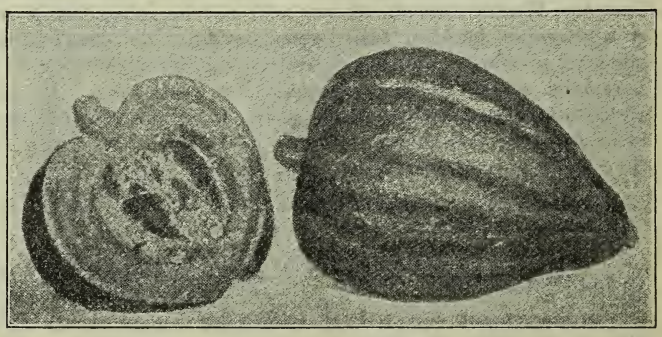
Giant Bush Summer Crookneck—Matures very early. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 65c.**

Mammoth White Bush Scalloped—Large size; flesh clear, waxy white, tender and delicate. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 65c.**

Golden Custard Bush—A very productive early scalloped sort; color rich golden yellow; quality excellent. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 65c.**

Autumn and Winter Squash.

New Delicious Winter Squash—The best flavored squash in existence. Its color is almost uniformly of a green shade, with occasionally a blue specimen, it being just about as pure in this respect as was the original Hubbard. In size it closely follows the original Hubbard, which weighed between 5 and 10 pounds. In thickness of flesh it surpasses nearly every variety, the color being a dark orange. For table use no squash compares with it in its remarkable combination of fineness and compactness of grain, dryness, sweetness and exceeding richness of flavor. It is equal to the very best Sweet Potato, being very dry, and when baked separates from the shell of its own weight. It is a fall and winter squash, being excellent at all seasons, but does not acquire its best quality until winter. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; 1 lb., $1.00.**



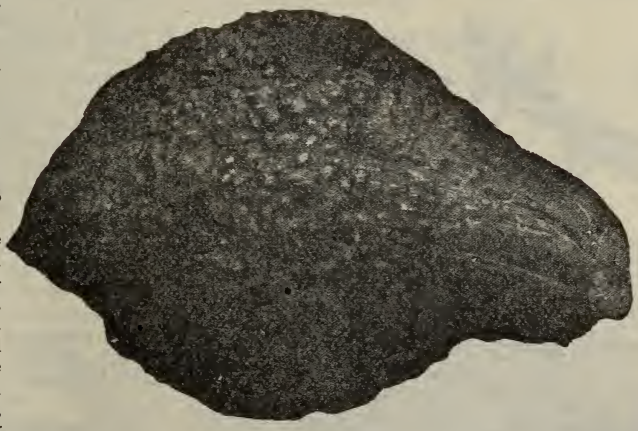
New Delicious Winter Squash.

Warted Hubbard. Hubbard. Delicious.

SQUASH.

Eng. Veg. Marrow—A valuable variety, coming in about ten days later than the Bush sorts; a good keeper and of fine flavor. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb. 75c.**

Chicago Warted Hubbard—A choice dark green and very warty selection from the well-known Hubbard, retaining all the good qualities of its parent. Very handsome, a good keeper and sells at sight. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 70c; by express, 5 lbs., $2.75; 10 lbs., $5.00.**

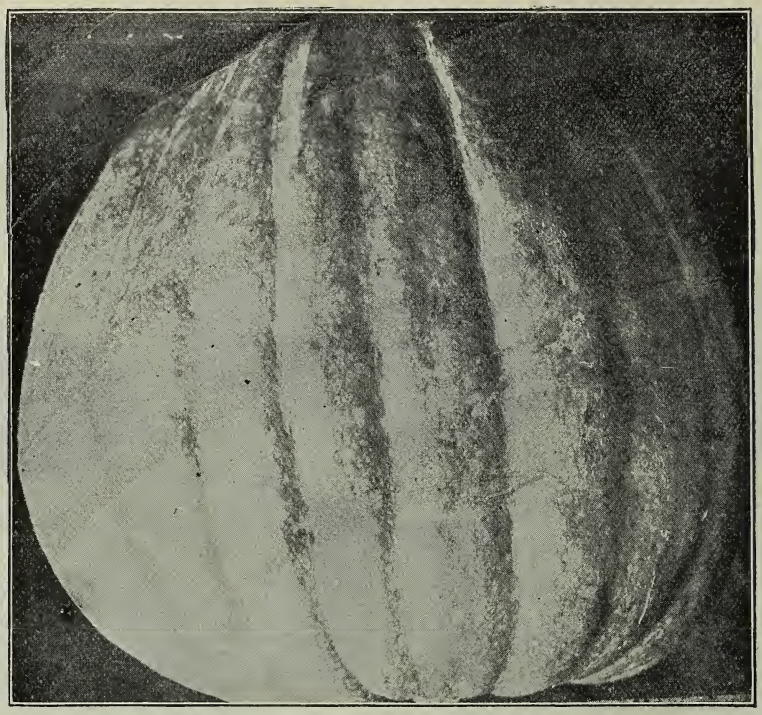


Fordhook—One of the earliest winter squashes; a good yielder and an excellent keeper. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 85c.**

Red, or Golden Hubbard—A perfect type of the Green Hubbard, except in color, which is a bright, deep orange yellow, very showy and attractive. Flesh deep golden yellow, much richer in color than Hubbard, fine-grained, cooks very dry, and is of excellent flavor. Its keeping qualities are fully equal to, while in productiveness it far excels, the green variety. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., $1.00.**

The "Golden Bronze"—The squashes average from 8 to 10 lbs.; color a dark grayish green, flesh bright golden yellow, fine-grained, very sweet and of delicious flavor. Early in maturing, a splendid keeper and very uniform in size and shape. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 2 ozs., 15c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., $1.00.**

True Hubbard—This is the well-known Winter Squash, now grown so largely throughout the country. Vines of strong running growth; fruits large, olive shape, with dark green skin and very rich flesh. An excellent keeper and of splendid quality. Our strain is extra fine. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 80c; 5 lbs. or more at 70c per lb.**



Mammoth Whale.

Mammoth Whale—This is the "Jumbo" of the Squash family, and creates great attention wherever grown or placed on exhibition. It is an extra large-fruited sort, quite distinct in form and appearance. The squashes grow from 2½ to 3 feet in length, with a slight neck at the stem end. The large seed end is swelled to a width of 12 to 18 inches and slightly flattened, giving a most distinct appearance which suggests its name, "Mammoth Whale." The skin is of a dark olive-green, with slight stripes of a lighter tinge. Under good cultivation the fruits frequently attain more than one hundred pounds in weight. Flesh firm and solid, of beautiful orange yellow and excellent quality. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., $1.75.**

Delicata.

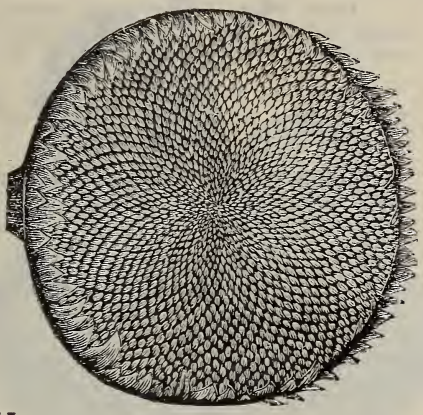
Pike's Peak—Large oval fruits, tapering at the blossom end. Skin dark olive-green; light golden flesh of excellent quality. Vines of strong growth and very productive. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., $1.00.**

Delicata—A small fruited variety, suitable for both summer and winter use. The fruits are oblong, slightly ribbed with orange yellow, skin striped with dark green; flesh thick and solid; cooks dry and is of rich flavor. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., 90c.**

WISCONSIN FARMERS, ATTENTION!

Your State Agricultural College is recommending Alfalfa seed grown as far north and as near Wisconsin conditions as possible, and are advising the planting of Alfalfa in a commercial way in your state. Our Alfalfa seed is Dakota grown, on high and dry land, in a much colder climate than Wisconsin. It is the right seed for you to plant.

SUNFLOWER.



Mammoth Russian—The plant produces very large heads which measure twelve to twenty inches in diameter, and contain an immense quantity of large striped seeds, which are highly valued as an excellent and cheap food for fowls. They eat it greedily, thrive well, and lay the greatest number of eggs. Small rations of the seed fed to horses and other stock during the winter months are of great service to keep them in fine, healthy condition, imparting a sleek glossiness to the coat of hair. It will produce a good crop of seed even on thin, poor land. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 35c; pk., 80c; bu., $2.75.**

SPINACH.

This is one of the most important of our market garden crop, and one that requires very little care. For summer use sow at intervals of two or three weeks from April to August, and for early spring crop sow in September, covering it in exposed places with straw to protect it from severe frost.

Long Standing—The leaves are thick, fleshy and crumpled, equal to the Bloomsdale Curled Savoy-Leaved, and standing at least two weeks longer than any other variety without running to seed. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 15c; lb., 35c.**

Bloomsdale Curled Savoy-Leaved—The leaves are krinkled like Savoy Cabbage, from whence the name; it is a very valuable variety, particularly for market gardeners. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 15c; lb., 35c.**

Prickly, or Fall—Stands winter well; of less bulk than the round leaf. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 15c; lb., 35c.**

SALSIFY OR OYSTER PLANT.

Sow early in the spring in drills 14 inches apart. Cultivate same as Carrots or Parsnips. Gather what may be wanted for the winter, and let the balance stand in the ground for the next spring's use.

Mammoth Sandwich Island—A new and large-growing variety of great value to the market gardener. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., $1.25.**

TURNIPS AND RUTABAGAS OR SWEEDES.

Along in June each year we receive numerous orders for these Seed that should have been sent with early orders. Nearly everybody fails to include Turnip and Rutabaga Seed with their regular order on account of their not being wanted until late in the summer. The result is when ready to plant you do not have the Seed and either go without or purchase a small quantity at a high price at your grocery store and thereby planting only a small quantity and going without a valuable crop. Include all you are going to need with your first order; you are then sure of having plenty of good Seed when planting time comes.

Light, well-manured soil is best suited for Turnips. Sow the earliest varieties in April, in drills about 15 inches apart, and thin out to from 6 to 9 inches in the rows. For a succession sow at intervals until the end of August.

Golden Ball (Robertson) — A rapid grower; globe-shaped and of a beautiful color and a good keeper. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.**

Large White Globe—One of the most productive; in rich soil the roots will frequently grow to 12 pounds in weight; globe-shaped, skin white and smooth. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 55c.**

Purple, or Red Top Strap Leaf—Flat; fine flavor and one of the most popular varieties grown, and when sown late it is one of our best varieties, being an excellent keeper. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.**

Early Purple Top Munich—A German variety; very handsome, very early, with a bright purplish-red top and fine mouse-tailed root. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.**

Extra Early White Milan—Extra early Turnip, in which the extreme earliness, small top and tap root of the Purple Top Milan is united with the clear white skin and flesh. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb,. 75c.**

Aberdeen Yellow—Late, large size, globular form, skin deep yellow, flesh pale yellow. One of the best keepers and equal in quality to the rutabaga. **Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., 75c.**

Sutton's Snowball—New English Turnip—As its name implies, it is a round, clear white turnip of unusual size and a great yielder. Should be planted in July for winter use. One of the best keepers. **Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 55c.**

RUTABAGAS OR SWEEDES.

For feeding stock in fall or winter there is nothing superior to Turnips or Rutabagas, as they are much liked by all kinds of stock and serve to keep them in good condition. We cannot too earnestly recommend farmers to increase their sowings largely, for we are sure the crop will prove remunerative.

Sweet German—Flesh white, hard and firm, partaking much of the nature of a Rutabaga; must be sown much earlier than the flat Turnip; in the autumn and early winter it is apt to be hard, but mellow like an apple by keeping. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb. 50c.**

Purple Top Yellow—Best variety of Swedish Turnip in cultivation. Hardy and productive; flesh yellow, of solid texture, sweet and well flavored; shape slightly oblong; terminates abruptly with no side or bottom roots; color deep purple above, and bright yellow under the ground; leaves small, light green, with little or no neck; the most perfect in form, the richest in flavor, and the best in every respect. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.**

TOMATOES.

NEW EARLIBELL TOMATO.

(See Inside Front Cover.)

At least one week earlier than Earliana. In smoothness it is not excelled by such varieties as Beauty and Stone. Size from three to four inches in diameter and very uniform in size and shape, and to an unusual degree it ripens all the tomatoes on a cluster at once. The vines are vigorous and very hardy, with medium heavy foliage setting fruit close to the stem and bearing continuously until frost. The larger tomato growers can safely discard all other extra earlies and use Earlibell exclusively. **Pkt., 15c; oz., 50c; ½ lb., $2.50.**

Chalk's Early Jewell—The largest of the extra early bright red tomatoes. About one week later than Spark's Earliana, a heavier cropper of large size and better flavored fruit, which are produced continuously throughout the season. This new variety was originated by Mr. James Chalk of Pennsylvania, and has been bred up by him for the last twenty years. On account of its handsome appearance, bright color and extremely good quality it has commanded nearly double the price on the local markets over Spark's Earliana. On account of its extremely heavy foliage, fruit never scalds in the hottest weather. **Pkg., 10c; ½ oz., 20c; oz., 40c; ¼ lb., $1.00; lb., $3.00.**

Spark's Earliana—The earliest, large, smooth, red Tomato. This Tomato is not only remarkable for its earliness, but for its very large size, handsome shape and bright red color. Its solidity and fine quality are quite equal to the best medium and late sorts. The plants are very compact, with stout jointed branches; nevertheless it is enormously prolific. The very finest for the Northern market and home garden. In many localities it is now planted almost exclusively. Our seed is selected by a Tomato expert of years' standing for earliness, trueness to type and productiveness. There is none better. Pkt., **5c; ½ oz., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 70c; lb., $2.25.**

Spark's Earliana.

Early Dwarf Champion—A great favorite on account of its dwarf habit and upright, tree-like growth, which permits close planting; fruit resembles Acme; medium size, the color being a purplish pink, very smooth and symmetrical, fine quality, very solid meated. The vine growth is very strong and stiff, so that it needs almost no support. We cannot recommend this sort too highly for the home gardener. For market gardeners it is one of the very best; early, prolific, a fine selling market variety and the ideal kind to grow to sell Tomato plants; its stalky, tree-like growth making most salable plants, outselling other kinds of lanky, scraggy growth. This is one of our specialties, and our Seed is the very best to be had. **Pkt., 5c; ½ oz., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 70c; lb., $2.25.**

New Stone—The Tomato for a main crop. Choicest Seed. We call this the king of the Livingston kinds, which are the best types of large, smooth, solid, "beefy" Tomatoes. If asked to select one main crop, market sort, we advise this. Color fine scarlet; stem (calyx) set high, core small and shallow, so that but little is lost when it is taken out of the fruit before slicing. We want to make what we say of this kind definite, because there are very many good kinds, and a long list is confusing. If in doubt, buy the New Stone for market, or home use for that matter. **Pkt., 5c; ½ oz., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 65c; lb., $2.00.**

Crimson Cushion, or Beefsteak—Fruit very large, round and regular; bright scarlet color; flesh solid and of best quality; cells small and few in number; the plants are very productive; the fruit is of fine form and appearance, and will stand shipment well. **Pkt., 5c; ½ oz., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 70c; lb., $2.25.**

Mikado (Turner's Hybrid)—A variety of very large size and superior quality. Color purplish red; perfectly solid, produced in immense clusters. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c; lb., $2.00.**

Acme—One of the earliest and handsomest varieties. The fruit is of a medium size, perfectly smooth and regular in shape; very solid and a great bearer; color dark red with a purplish tint. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., $1.75.**

New "Globe" Tomato.

An extra good all round sort, of distinct globe shape, with quite a large percentage of elongated fruits. It is a beautiful variety, and, on account of its shape, one that permits of a greater average number of slices to be taken from each fruit than from other sorts.

In time of ripening it belongs among the first earlies. The fruits are of large size, and a good marketable size is retained throughout the season; always smooth, of firm flesh and has few seeds; ripens evenly; color, a fine glossy rose, tinged with purple, and without the slightest hint of yellow at any stage of ripening. An exceedingly productive variety, and a remarkably good keeper. In quality there is nothing more to be desired, being mild, pleasant and of delicate flavor; unsurpassed for slicing or to eat from the hand. For greenhouse growing or for early growing on stakes or trellises, which is now so much in vogue, it is second to none of the purple sorts. **Pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 25c; oz., 40c; 2 ozs., 70c; ¼ lb., $1.15; lb., $4.00.**

Golden Queen—This is the only first-class, large, purple-yellow Tomato. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., 80c; lb., $2.20.**

Dwarf Stone—A splendid new Tomato, originating with the famous Livingstons. In habit of vine it resembles Dwarf Champion, but it is of stronger growth and more erect. The fruits are the same color and size as the regular Stone, with the additional advantage of the Dwarf Champion habit. Under ordinary field culture this sort completely outclasses Dwarf Champion. Here is the record: Ten fruits picked at one time from one vine weighed 5 lbs. and 3 ozs; five fruits selected for average specimens weighed 2 lbs. 9 ozs., or a safe average of say ½ lb. Specimen fruits of 1 lb. each are very common. They will without question become a standard sort. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 70c; lb., $2.25.**

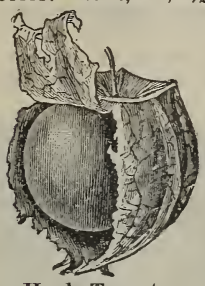
Beauty—(Livingston's)—A very fine variety of large size; grows in clusters of four or five; color glossy crimson with a purplish tinge; very solid, with a tough skin, making it a desirable market variety. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c; lb., $2.00.**

Favorite—(Livingston's)—Ripens evenly and as early as any good variety, holding its size to the end of the season; very prolific; good flavor, few seeds, flesh solid. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., $1.75.**

Perfection—(Livingston's)—Larger in size than the Acme; color blood-red; it is one of the first to ripen; almost round in shape; perfectly smooth and very solid; of the best quality; enormously productive. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., $1.75.**

Ponderosa, or Monstrous—Undoubtedly the largest tomato in cultivation and of extra fine quality for slicing. Vines are of strong, open growth, fruits large, oblong in form, deep through and generally ridged or ribbed. Deep purple in color, solid flesh with small seed cells. Of fine sweet flavor. Have grown them to a weight of 1½ lbs. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c; ¼ lb., $1.00; lb., $2.75.**

Paragon, or Royal Red—Medium early, fair size, perfectly smooth, solid, deep red. One of the very best market tomatoes. Especially good for market gardeners on account of its beautiful color. **Pkt., 5c; ½ oz., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 65c; lb., $2.00.**

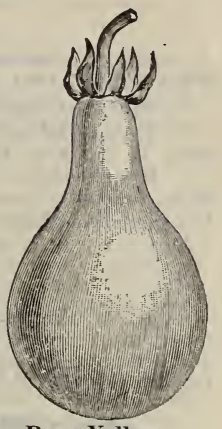


Husk Tomato.

Red Peach Tomato—Fruit averages 1½ inches in diameter, the skin is covered with a slight bloom like the peach, and is of a beautiful pink color. One of the best for preserving. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., $2.50.**

Pear Yellow—Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 65c; lb., $2.50.

Strawberry, or Husk Tomato—Also called Ground Cherry. Plants of spreading habit and immensely productive. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c.**



Pear Yellow.

HERBS.

Sweet, Pot and Medicinal.

No garden is complete without a few herbs for culinary or medicinal purposes. Harvest them carefully on a dry day, before they come into full bloom.

Anise—(Pimpinella Anisum)—Cultivated principally for garnishing. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., $1.00.**

Balm—(Melissa officinalis)—Principally used for making Balm Tea or Balm Wine. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., $1.50.**

Basil Sweet—(Ocymum basilicum)—The leaves and tops of the shoots are used for soups, stews and sauces. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., $1.50.**

Borage—(Borago officinalis)—Excellent for bees. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., $1.25.**

Caraway—(Carum carui)—Chiefly cultivated for the Seed, which is used in confectionery and medicine. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.**

Catnip—(Nepeta cataria)—**Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., $1.00; lb., $3.50.**

Coriander—(Coriandrum sativum)—Seeds are used by confectioners. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.**

Dill—(Anethum graveolens)—The leaves are used in soups and sauces, and put along with pickles. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.**

Fennel—(Anethum foeniculum)—The leaves boiled, used in many fish sauces. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., $1.00.**

Hyssop—(Hysoppus officinalis)—The leafy tops and flowers are gathered and dried for making Hyssop Tea. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., $2.50.**

Horehound—(Marrubium vulgare)—Principally used for medicinal purposes. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., $2.50.**

Lavender—(Lavendula spica)—A popular aromatic herb. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., $1.25.**

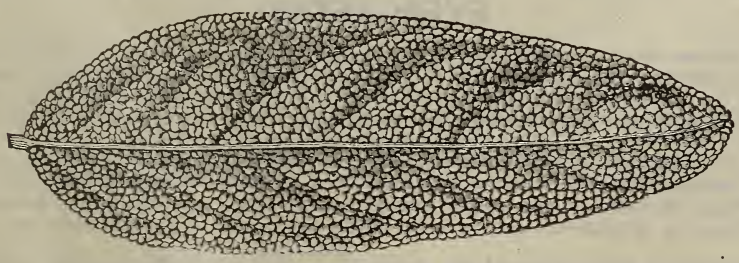
Marjoram, Sweet—(Origanum marjorana)—For seasoning. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., $1.10.**

Pennyroyal—(Mentha pulegium)—A well-known aromatic herb, also useful as a foliage plant. **Pkt., 5c.**

Rosemary—(Rosmarinus officinalis)—An aromatic herb. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., $2.50.**

Rue—(Ruta graveolens)—Used for medicinal purposes, also given to fowls for the roup. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., $1.50.**

Saffron—(Carthamus tinctorius)—**Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., $1.50.**



Sage—(Salvia officinalis)—The leaves and tender tops are used in stuffing and sauces. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., $1.75.**

Savory, Summer—(Bohenkraut) (Satureia hortensis)—Used for seasoning. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., $1.00.**

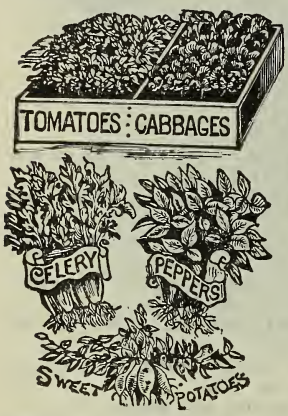
Tansy—(Tanacetum vulgare)—**Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., $1.00; lb., $3.50.**

Thyme, Broad-Leaved—(Thymus vulgaris)—For seasoning, etc. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., $2.40.**

Wormwood—(Artemesia absinthium)—Used for medicinal purpose; it is beneficial to poultry and should be planted in poultry grounds. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., $1.75.**

VEGETABLE PLANTS.

All of our Vegetable Plants are grown from carefully transplanted stock and must not be confused with the regular bed plants, which will endure less shipping and will not produce as strong, healthy plants as the transplanted stock. We can furnish the cheaper stock at about one-half the prices given below, but do not recommend our customers to purchase any but those which have been transplanted. Packing charges are included in the prices given, but purchaser must pay transportation in every instance. Plants of all kinds should invariably be sent by express, as they will arrive at destination in less time than if sent by freight, and will also be given better care and attention in transit.



Cabbage, Early—Ready by April 1st. **Per 1,000, $4.00; 100, 75c; doz., 20c.**

Cabbage, Late—Ready by June 1st. **Per 1,000, $4.00; 100, 75c; doz., 20c.**

Cauliflower, Early—Ready by April 1st. **Per 1,000, $6.50; 100, $1.25; doz., 25c.**

Cauliflower, 2nd Early—Ready by May 1st. **Per 1,000, $6.50; 100, $1.25; doz., 25c.**

Celery—Ready in June. **Per 1,000, $4.00; 100, 75c; doz., 20c.**

Egg-Plant—Ready May 10th. **Per 100, $3.00; doz., 40c.**

Parsley—Ready by April 1st. Double Curled. **Per 100, $3.00; doz., 40c.**

Pepper—Ready by May 1st. Sweet Spanish, Ruby King. **Per 1,000, $6.00; 100, $1.50; doz., 25c.**

Sweet Potato—Ready by May 20th. **Per 1,000, $6.00; 100, 75c; doz., 20c.**

Tomato—Ready by May 1st. **Per 1,000, $6.00; 100, $1.25; doz., 25c.**

FLOWERING PLANTS.

The same care used in selecting and growing our Vegetable Plants is also taken with our Flowering Plants. Packing charges are included in prices given, but purchaser must pay transportation in every instance.

Aster	per doz., **30c**	**Nasturtium, Dwarf**	per doz., **30c**
Balsam	per doz., **30c**	**Nasturtium, Tall**	per doz., **30c**
Candytuft	per doz., **30c**	**Pansy**	per doz., **35c**
Carnation	per doz., **40c**	**Salvia**	per doz., **50c**
Cosmos	per doz., **30c**	**Stock**	per doz., **40c**
Daisy, Double	per doz., **40c**	**Sweet William**	per doz., **30c**
Daisy, Shasta	per doz., **40c**	**Verbena**	per doz., **50c**
Dianthus, Pink	per doz., **30c**	**Zinnia**	per doz., **30c**
Mignonette	per doz., **30c**		

EVERGREENS.

Evergreens may be grown easily from seed if the proper varieties are selected and reasonable care given them. We list a few varieties which are most successfully grown by the amateur, and believe you will have no trouble in making a success of it. There is nothing that improves the looks and value of a place so much as Evergreens.

It is the general impression that they are very high priced, hard to transplant and only suitable for the front yard in the town or city. This is a mistaken impression, as they are cheap and easily transplanted. The one thing to remember in transplanting an Evergreen tree is never allow the roots to become dry for even one minute.

In preparing your seed bed for Evergreen seed, it should be made about three feet wide, and length according to amount of seed to be placed therein. Rake it over smoothly and sow broadcast, then cover to the depth of about one-half inch

with fine soil. Plant the seed in the spring time when the soil is warm and mellow; shade completely until germination takes place, then remove one-half the shade and raise the balance from six to ten inches above the plants, leaving shade on the entire summer after planting. Shade can be made with a frame made of boards or laths, or with branches of trees.

Bull Pine (Ponderosa).

This is the most easily grown from seed of any Evergreen and is successfully grown by any person. One of the most rapid growing, hardy and best trees for wind break. Will do well anywhere that any tree grows. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., $1.25; lb., $2.25.**

Black Hills Spruce.

One of the best ornamental Evergreens grown; resembles the Norway Spruce. Grows much broader and heavier. This variety only seeds once in several years, and consequently seed is very scarce and high priced. **Pkt., 15c; oz., 75c.**

Colorado Blue Spruce.

A rare elegant tree, with foliage of a rich blue. One of the most distinct and striking of all the Spruce family. A free grower and perfectly hardy. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 60c.**

Engelmani Spruce.

From the mountains of Colorado; a rapid grower; foliage smooth; resembles Hemlock. Leaves light green above and silver below. One of the most beautiful and hardy trees. **Pkt., 15c; oz., 75c.**

Jack Pine.

A standard rough, rapid, cold weather tree. Absolutely hardy; a wonderful wind break and easily grown. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c; ½ lb., $3.00.**

NORTHERN GROWN SEED POTATOES.

The old way of shipping Seed Potatoes in barrels and bags has been the cause of a great deal of loss and annoyance to the planter. They come through with the bags torn, barrels broken and potatoes bruised and unfit for Seed.

We ship our Potatoes in bushel boxes only, as per photograph shown at the head of the White Ohio Potato. Where a smaller quantity than one bushel is wanted, they will be packed in the most careful manner possible, but will not reach you in as fine shape as the bushel boxes. Every Potato in our boxes is a Seed Potato, and will be satisfactory to our customers.

No Potatoes grown can be compared with those produced in the North, either for vigor and freedom from disease, or producing and long keeping qualities. Our Seed Potatoes have been carefully and especially grown for Seed. We are pleased to say that the quality of our stock is as fine and pure as was ever grown.

Advantages of Changing Seed—There is no other crop that we raise that is so much benefited by the introduction of fresh Seed from time to time as the Potato. They seem to take on new life and to prosper wonderfully, provided the change is to a well selected stock, and the further north it is grown the better. Our best customers will not plant their own raising of Seed at all, but buy of us every year. They can grow nearly double the crop on the same land that they can from their own raising, and the Tubers are smoother, handsomer and better quality and more salable on the markets. A good change of Seed always pays.

With the endless variety of Potatoes listed, we realize the difficulty to make a selection from the majority of Catalogues which would meet the requirements, especially when so much similarity exists in a large number of kinds. Our collection embraces the distinct and leading up-to-date sorts, and we are confident every one desiring the money-makers will realize the great results which may be obtained by planting these sorts.

Prices subject to market fluctuations.

We cannot guarantee delivery in good order. Will ship in good condition, but will not hold ourselves responsible against loss either by heat or cold.

When wanted in large quantities, write for special prices.

Six Weeks Potatoes.

This remarkably early Potato is especially valuable to the market gardener, and for those with a small garden who grow for extra early Potatoes only. It is ready for use ten days ahead of Early Ohio; of excellent quality; abundant bearers and a good keeper. In shape it is identical with the Early Ohio; color much lighter; skin very smooth with few very shallow eyes. This should be planted largely and you will be well repaid with results. **Per bus. crate, $1.60; 5 crates or more at $1.50 per crate.**

Early Ohio—Early Ohio is the most popular early Potato in this country. We have more calls for it than for any other variety. Every Potato grower knows what it is, and knows just about what it will do in his locality. It is the Standard Extra Early the country over, and other varieties are measured by it. We will venture to say that not one farmer in ten the country over who thinks he has Early Ohio has pure stock. Most of them do not know that they are mixed. But Early Ohio is an old variety and has become frightfully mixed throughout the United States. Farmers and market gardeners better sell off their own Ohio and get some pure. They are grown under conditions that make them cost more than common stock. They are selected with the utmost care and the result is grand, such as to delight everyone who knows and appreciates a good Potato. **Pk., 50c; bu. box, $1.65; 5 boxes, $7.75.**

Livingston's Banner.

This probably is the most beautiful, smoothest and clearest skin white Potato of any grown; runs very even in size; quality extra good; season same as Rural New York. When this Potato was introduced, and ever since then, it has brought the highest price on the market of any late white Potato. It does well in most any soil and should be generally planted. **Pk., 50c; bu. crate, $1.65; 5 crates, $7.75.**

Carmine No. 3.

Eyes are very shallow and but few in number; even size and shape, retaining its shape and size even in the dryest season; a great yielder of large Potatoes. It bears the tubers very close to the plant, a single turn of the fork turning them all out. A perfect keeper. Both skin and flesh are of extreme whiteness; very valuable for the main field crop. It is one of the handsomest large Potatoes ever produced. It will outyield most varieties. Practically every Potato is of market size. The table quality is good. It has no hollow hearts or dark spots. Foliage heavy, dark green; vines very strong and vigorous. **Pk., 50c; bu. crate, $1.65; 5 crates, $7.75.**

Late Rose Potato—An enormous yielder of very large potatoes, keeping quality of the best, quality fair, color of rose pink. This has been and still continues to be one of the standard late potatoes more on account of the enormous yield made by it than from any other good point, but yield covers a multitude of sins. **Pk., 50c; bu. crate, $1.60; 5 bu. crates, $7.00.**

POTATOES.

Sir Walter Raleigh—Oval in shape, yellowish white in color, very even size, being few small and very few overgrown potatoes in the field. Our seed of this variety was secured from the Minnesota State Agricultural College and is absolutely pure. One of the best new white potatoes. **Pk., 75c; bu. crate, $2.00.**

White Ohio Potato.

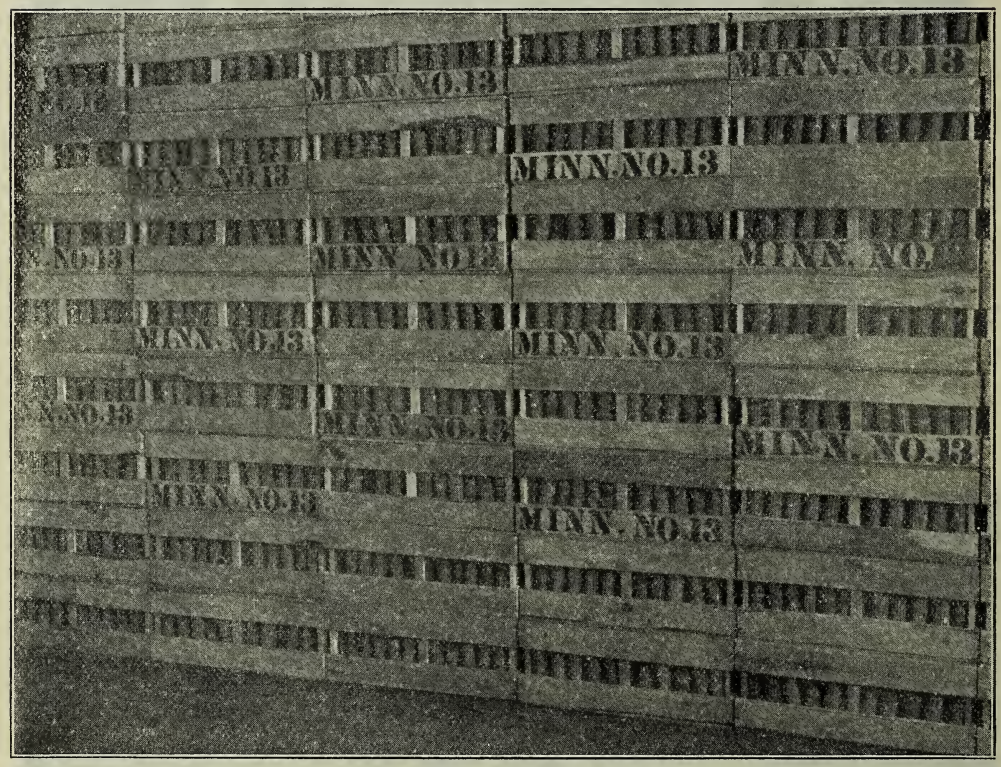
This Potato will bring more money on the market than any other variety grown. S. A. Kimball, market gardener of Parker, S. D., wrote us that the White Ohio Seed purchased from us produced the most and best Potatoes, and sold from 10 cents to 20 cents per bushel more than any other Potato in that neighborhood, and that he made more money from them than anything else grown in his garden this season. The yield was 300 bushels per acre. Gray Brothers of Yankton County had a yield of 235 bushels per acre on a field of 10 acres. Identical in every way with Ohio, except in color, which is a fine white, or nearly so. The great demand in every market now is for a white Potato, and even the good old Ohio, the standard for extra early, often has to suffer because of its skin. Here we have a genuine Early Ohio with the quick, compact growth of that well-known variety, and withal a white skin. Furthermore, it is a better yielder than the old Ohio. **Pk., 50c; bu. box, $1.65; 5 boxes, $7.75.**

Rural New Yorker.

Rural New Yorker No. 2—Well known now the country over, and very largely planted for profitable main crop. Rurals are now quoted in all the leading markets of the country along with Burbanks and other standard sorts, and usually they are quoted higher than Burbanks. They are certainly more profitable to raise. When Rural No. 2 first made its appearance as sent out in 1889 by the Rural New Yorker it introduced an entirely distinct class of Potatoes, unknown up to that time. The class is characterized by long, rather spindling vines, with dark colored stalks, dark green leaves and purple blossoms; tubers nearly round, flattened, with very smooth, pure white skin, uniform in size, quite numerous in the hill, always very attractive in appearance. Our stock of Rural New Yorker this year is a splendid one, and our prices are certainly very reasonable. **Pk., 50c; bu. box, $1.65; 5 boxes, $7.75.**

Sweet Potatoes.

Early Yellow Jersey—We make a specialty of having our Seed Sweet Potatoes grown in New Jersey, where they have unequalled facilities for handling and storing. New Jersey grown Sweet Potatoes are everywhere acknowledged to be the best in quality, being much dryer and sweeter than those grown in the South and West, while their keeping and shipping qualities are away ahead. We pack for shipment in boxes and barrels, with greatest care; but as they are very susceptible to climatic changes, we cannot hold ourselves responsible for their condition after long journeys of several hundred miles, and wish it distinctly understood that we do not guarantee safe arrival. **Prices on application.**



Minnesota No. 13 Yellow Dent, Ready for Shipment.

SOUTH DAKOTA GROWN EAR SEED CORN.

Every Ear of Corn Sold by Us Is Grown in South or North Dakota or Minnesota.

If you are a grower of corn you have undoubtedly at some time been disappointed in your Seed; it has not made a good stand, has not matured, or the yield has been disappointing. You have said: "I will not let this happen again," but when fall came and the proper time had arrived to secure the proper seed, you had forgotten your experience of the spring or season before, or was too busy and failed to get the Seed you should have had. In the winter you have decided to send for

some new seed. This has come to you shelled, and you did not know, and never will know, just what it was. You are of the opinion, however, that it contained about everything there was in the crib from which it was shelled. It was probably shelled in January, nearly five months before planting time, placed in a bin in large quantities and left there until run off into bags for shipment. This is the history of most shelled Seed Corn, with a final chapter of disappointment to the planter.

Eight years ago we commenced to handle nothing but Ear Seed Corn, and we have shipped it to nearly every State in the Union, and to say that it has met with favor is to express it mildly. A person who has once bought Ear Seed Corn will never buy another bushel shelled, even though he had to pay twice as much for the Ear Corn. The cost of the very best Ear Seed Corn will not exceed 40 cents per acre, no matter where you are located. An increased yield of one-half bushel per acre pays for the extra cost of Seed. The increased yield is anywhere from three or four to as high as twenty-five bushels per acre. You have probably planted and cared for a field of Corn where your stand was not more than one-half what it should have been. Did you ever stop to think that every hour or day or week that you toiled in the cold spring planting this corn, and in the hot summer while cultivating, that you were just doing half time work? Every time you put your hired man in there you had doubled his pay and decreased the earning power of your teams one-half, and your land was producing a useless crop of weeds, and only paying you one-half of what it should. You know weeds will grow much better where corn is poor or thin than where the stand is perfect. When your crop was harvested and sold and the help paid off, you have wondered where your profits were, and have decided that you had the glory (?) of growing a half crop of corn just for fun.

You have also noticed in your fields hills of corn of three or two or four stalks, one of them with a fine, large ear, or maybe two, the others possibly with a very small nubbin that would be left in the field by the husker; or more probably one or two of the stalks with nothing whatever to show for its summer's work. These barren or nubbiny stalks have taken as much or nearly as much from your farm as did the one that produced. Would you stand this in any other line on your farm, when it can be prevented? We don't think you would. Would you keep a cow in your dairy herd that would give no milk, bring forth not a calf, neither was she good for beef? You would swap her to your neighbor for a yellow dog, and never get another one like her if you could help it. In the corn field it can be prevented, and is being by the best growers of Seed Corn.

Did you ever realize that corn marketed ahead of any other corn in the fall brought a better price than it would any time until at least the same time next year? By growing early varieties of corn that mature early and can be husked early you are in position to get old corn price for new corn.

The following clipping is taken from the Minneapolis Journal and refers to two cars of corn shelled by us from the refuse ears after we had selected the seed ears for our crated corn. This corn netted us 65 cents on track Yankton. How many of you realized 65 cents for any of your crop last year, figuring distance from the market?

Corn in the Northwest.

Beating ordinary expectation by nearly three weeks, the first lot of new crop corn of the Northwest arrived in Minneapolis on October 17. It attracted much attention at the Chamber of Commerce. There were two cars and they graded No. 3 yellow.

"This is a remarkable movement," says the Minneapolis Journal. "New corn, ordinarily, does not reach Minneapolis until much later in the season, and it is even more remarkable that the grade should be so high, for in the fall curing process, facilitated by frosts, an arrival of No. 3 yellow corn is not ordinarily recorded here until about December 1.

"The grain trade of the entire United States will find interest in the arrivals, as there has been a strained supply situation in corn the country over for some time owing to scarcity of corn carried over from the old crop. Gurney Seed Company, Yankton, S. D., loaded the corn and shipped it to Poehler, Minneapolis, by the Great Northern. The fact that the two cars brought 73 cents and 73½ cents a bushel, a high price for corn, is a favorable prosperity index for the Northwest, as corn has become an important crop in Minnesota and South Dakota."

What Corn Is Used For.

The paper this article is printed on may be imbued with cornstalk fibers, the new material that is shortly to take the place of wood for paper making.

Are you going to the woods for sport? Ten to one the smokeless powder for your shotgun contains a cellulose nitrate made from corn. Thus it may happen that the ducks you blaze away at were fattened from the same field of corn that yields the power to drive the shot into them. If you carry a camera your films are

probably coated with collodion that was made from corn pith. If you are touring in an auto your lubricating oil is made from corn, if you have the kind that does not gum; and if you have the latest machine that explodes denatured alcohol instead of gasoline your alcohol is practically certain to be made from corn.

Corn's Uses Are Manifold.

Corn is the most omnipresent thing in the universe. Go where you will you cannot get away from it. As the moving picture machine flashes its hundreds of thousands of films on the screen little do we think that these miles of picture films would not operate without a sensitizing material based on cellulose, obtained mainly from the humble cornstalk.

The average man, if asked if he could get along without corn, would unhesitatingly answer yes. He would bethink himself only of the hot johnnycake or the corn muffin, or corn in some form as a breakfast food, or possibly of popcorn. But how his mouth would lengthen at the corners if told that he must pay an extra cent or two for every starched thing he wears if the laundry may not use cornstarch; that his soap will rise in price without corn oil from the glucose factory; that cheap silk ties must be no more because the cellulose adulteration is based on corn pith! Tell him that his mucilage bottle will cost him 10 cents instead of 5 if gum arabic is used instead of dextrin, made from corn. Remind him that he must go back to molasses for a table syrup and that candies will be both more costly and less palatable if deprived of the grape sugar of glucose.

If this average man still thinks he can get along without corn, point out to him that the great navy of his country would be fatally weakened in battle but for the linings of corn pith in the vessels' hulls. When a shot penetrates the armor and lets in the water the corn pith swells and fills the hole. A navy without corn pith would be as helpless as an old-fashioned Spanish armada in a modern sea fight. Remind the man also that the animals of the country rely principally on corn for food, and that beef, pork, poultry and dairy products would double in price but for cheap corn feed.

Prodigious Size of the Crop.

Indian corn is as remarkable for the tremendous quantities in which it is grown as for its novel and peculiar uses. In 1906 there were actually 2,927,000,000 bushels grown in the United States—enough to feed the entire human population for three years if they were confined to a corn diet. Most of this corn went into pork, poultry, beef, and, through the useful cow, into dairy products. The acreage planted in the year quoted was 100,000,000, or more than an acre for each man, woman and child in the country. The money value of the crop was $1,170,000,000, or more than sufficient to pay the national debt.

The corn crop of the United States is worth twelve times as much as the product of the gold mines; it is three times as large as the production of all the gold mines in the world. The corn crop of the country is greater in value than all other agricultural crops combined.

The glucose factories buy corn by the trainload and convert it primarily into glucose and secondarily into a series of by-products so that none of it is wasted. Glucose (known also as corn sugar, grape sugar or corn syrup) is really a valuable and wholesome food, and candies made half of corn sugar, or glucose, and half of cane sugar, ordinary sugar, are more palatable and nutritious than if made entirely from ordinary sugar. The sweet girl graduate of today can consume three times as much candy as the girl of 1880, just because it now contains so much good, wholesome glucose.

There are many curious and little known facts about corn products. Over 300,000,000 pounds of starch are made annually in the United States, mostly from corn; this is the largest single product of the corn kernel. That is three and a half pounds of starch for each one of us.

The Oil Product of Corn.

The germ or life spark in the center of a kernel of corn is comparatively soft and oily. It is squeezed to produce corn oil, which goes mostly into soaps, though occasionally into artificial butter. The best of it is made into imitation olive oil, as the real olive oil is very scarce and dear.

Linoleum or oilcloth is surfaced with vulcanized corn oil, which resembles rubber; in fact, it is the only satisfactory adulterant for rubber goods. The refuse of the corn germ is made into what are called corn oil cakes, which are highly prized for feeding sheep, and come back to our tables in the form of mutton.

A great future has been predicted for denatured alcohol. This untaxed cheap alcohol is almost wholly made from corn, and is expected to be in great demand as

a fuel, just as we now use kerosene; also for power purposes as we employ gasoline in automobiles. The three-day ship that is coming to reduce time across the Atlantic will use corn-made alcohol fuel instead of coal. Finally, the newspapers and magazines of the future will be made from corn. We shall be living soon in the corn age, if we have not already entered that period.

We will have to tell you how our Corn is cared for after it leaves the field and how it is packed to be shipped to you. As soon as it is brought in from the field it is sorted; all of the best cars are placed in a Corn crate that holds one bushel. These crates are filled with Ear Seed Corn, placed in large, well ventilated warehouses and allowed to thoroughly dry before shipment. It is, of course, impossible for us to test every ear of our Corn before shipment, but we do take here and there a crate from stock and shell it and test it, and any lot of Corn that does not show a test that we would be willing to plant in our own fields is never allowed to go from our place.

We would also like to sound a note of warning to all Corn growers. The tendency is in all countries to grow just as large and late Corn as possible. It is better to grow 50 bushels of Corn to the acre that is ripe and dry and out of the way of the frost at the time when you must expect frosts than it is to grow 65 or 70 bushels of stuff that would have been Corn if the frost had only held off two weeks more. There is very little good in Corn that was not mature when frozen. It will not sell on the market, it will not fatten hogs, but it will make whisky, and that is about all it is good for.

A Field of Minnesota No. 13, Every Other Row Detasseled. Seed for Our Own Planting Is Saved From This Field and From Detasseled Rows Only.

The above photograph is taken from a field of our Minnesota 13 on our trial grounds, and is the field from which our own planting this coming season will be made. Every other row is detasseled, and we save Seed for our own planting only from the detasseled rows. We do this every season, and it makes a quality of Seed Corn that cannot be surpassed for general planting by any Seed house.

Four Stalks of Minnesota No. 13, Planted June 3d, Detasseled July 15th. Photo Taken August 1st. Four Stalks, Eight Big Ears.

This photograph, showing the four stalks of Minnesota 13, with eight large ears, is taken from one of our detasseled fields, and shows what our Seed Corn will produce.

A Field of Gurney's Hybrid Model Dent, Every Other Row Detasseled. Seed for Our Own Planting Is Saved From This Field, and From the Detasseled Rows.

The photograph of Gurney's Hybrid Model Dent is another field on our own trial grounds and Seed for our own planting will be saved from this field only. This detasseling is done on the first appearance of the tassel. It must be done then if of any benefit, as it takes only a short time after the tassel shows before the pollen commences to drop and fertilizes the ears on that stalk. By removing the tassel we prevent self-fertilization of all Seed used for our own planting.

In this section of South Dakota the bulk of our farmers have decided upon practical experience that Minnesota 13 and Model Dent will outyield any varieties of Corn that can be planted, and if planted by June 1 they can be assured of an excellent crop of ripe Corn by September 1. Both of these varieties are outyielding by actual weight the large, late varieties. This year Minnesota 13 and Model Dent could have been shelled and placed on the market by October 1 and would have graded three. The person who grows Corn for market can realize what this means. If you can husk and market your Corn in the first half of October, you can always receive old Corn prices for it, which generally means from 10 to 20 cents per bushel more than corn is worth in November and December.

In the following descriptions we are telling you just what the Corn does here with us, and we also tell you the kinds that you should plant if you want ripe Corn. For instance, if you live in North Dakota and you want to grow Corn, not fodder, we tell you to plant Minnesota No. 13. Now, do not buy Silver Mine to plant there, because if you do you will be disappointed.

In buying Seed Corn figure on one bushel for each seven acres you wish to plant.

Minnesota Number 13 Yellow Dent—This Corn was originated by the Minnesota Agricultural College, near Minneapolis, Minn., and is recommended by them and by the South Dakota College at Brookings as the very best Corn for the extreme North.

Our planting of five hundred acres was made from May 27th to June 10th, and on August 25th the Corn was thoroughly matured and a frost would not have damaged it. Our husking, grading and storing of this variety was completed November 1st.

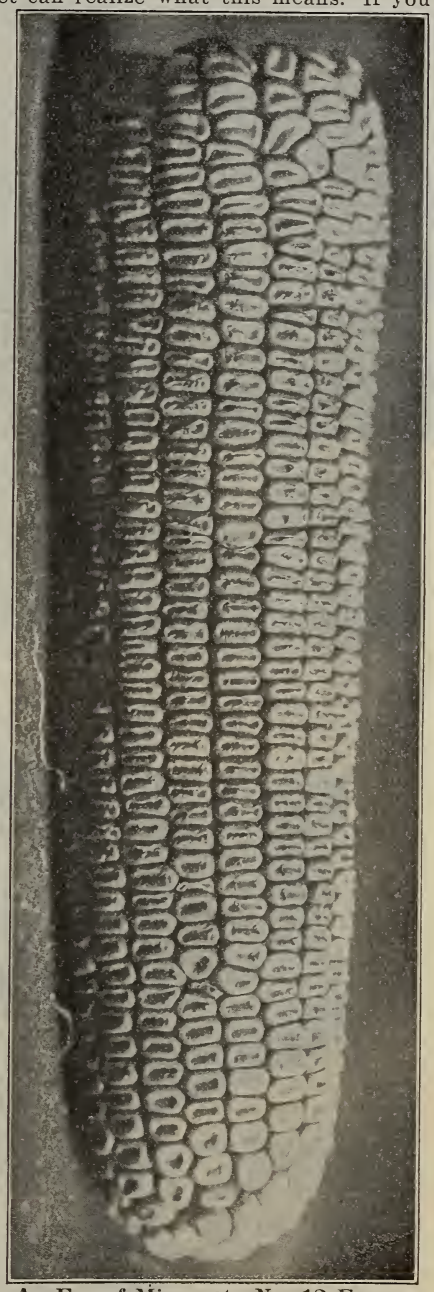
Last year we told you to plant this Corn anywhere north of the south line of Minnesota. We have decided that it is equally as valuable anywhere north of the south line of South Dakota, and it has made an enviable reputation this last season in both Iowa and Nebraska.

We have one field that gave us 70 bushels per acre this season. Other large and later varieties planted in the same neighborhood, given apparently the same care, yielded only about 40 bushels.

We can give you Seed of this variety grown here at Yankton, or as far north as Kingsbury County, South Dakota. We are offering a cash premium of **$25.00** for the best ten ears of this Corn grown from our Seed and exhibited at the National Corn Show in 1909, and two cash premiums of **$6.00** each at the South Dakota State Fair—one for the best 10 ears grown south of the north line of Minnehaha County, South Dakota, and the other for the best 10 ears grown north of that line.

We also offer a cash premium of **$10.00** at each of the State Fairs for 1909 of North Dakota, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Nebraska, Montana and Iowa, for the best 10 ears of Minnesota 13 grown from our Seed and exhibited by the grower. It will be judged by the regular Corn judges and the names of the winners will be published in our next Catalogue.

Price per crate of 70 lbs. or more of select ears, $2.25.

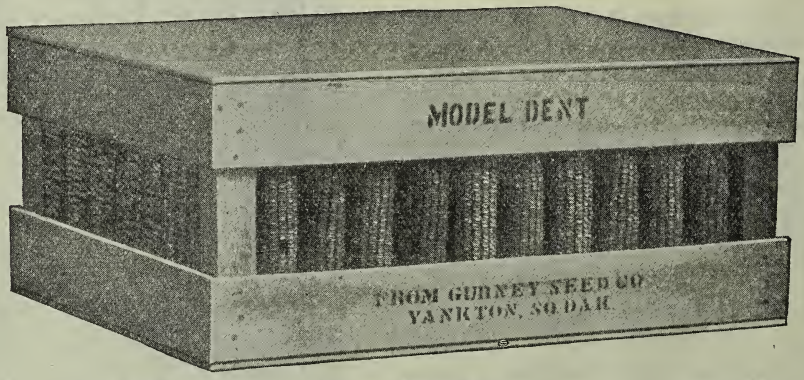


An Ear of Minnesota No. 13 From Our Own Field.

One of Our Fields of Minnesota No. 13, Planted May 25, 26 and 27. Photograph Taken July 28.

Gurney's Hybrid Model Dent.

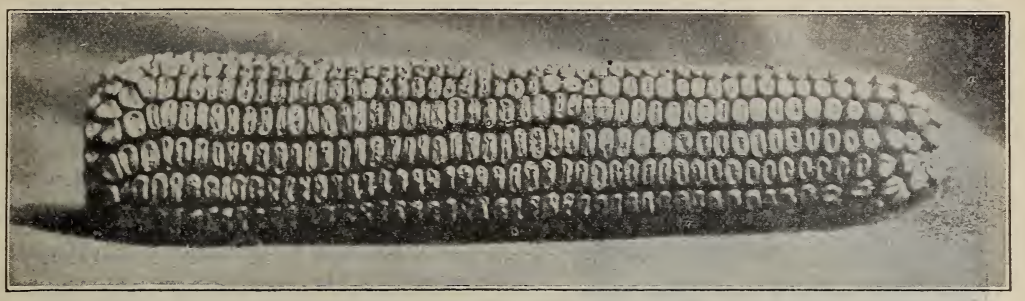
This Corn originated near Plankinton, S. D., about fifteen years ago and has been growing there ever since. In this entire time it has never failed to mature a crop of good, sound Corn; large ears, deep kernel and a good stalk with lots of leaves. About one week later than Minnesota 13 and will generally outyield it about ten bushels per acre, making it a model Corn for any section south of Aberdeen, S. D., in an ordinary year. This last season it matured as far north as Aberdeen and gave general satisfaction. There is no other Corn grown that will yield with it and mature as early.



If you are located anywhere south of Aberdeen, S. D., or Willmar, Minn., and can plant by May 20th, plant this corn for general crop. If north of these points, it will surely furnish you with a large crop of fodder and lots of large ears nearly matured.

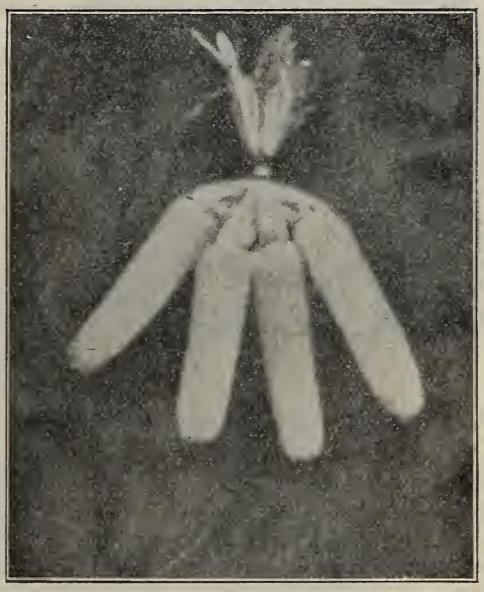
Iowa and Nebraska farmers who planted this Corn this last season increased their yield from 10 to 25 per cent. over other Corn planted by them, and they did not have to lie awake nights worrying about frost in the Corn field.

Do not forget that we are giving a **$25.00** cash premium at the National Corn Show and a **$5.00** cash premium at all the State Fairs for the best ten ears of this Corn exhibited in 1909. **Price per crate of 70 lbs. or over of select ears, $2.00.**



Dakota White Dent—About ten days later than Minnesota No. 13. Yields with us about 65 bushels per acre. Will be safe to plant in any ordinary season as far north as Madison, S. D. Ears from 8 to 10 inches; very deep kernel; white cob; stalks from 7 to 9 feet high, makes lots of fodder. If you live north of the south line of South Dakota and south of Madison, S. D., plant this; you will be pleased with it. **Price per crate of 70 or more lbs. of select ears, $2.00.**

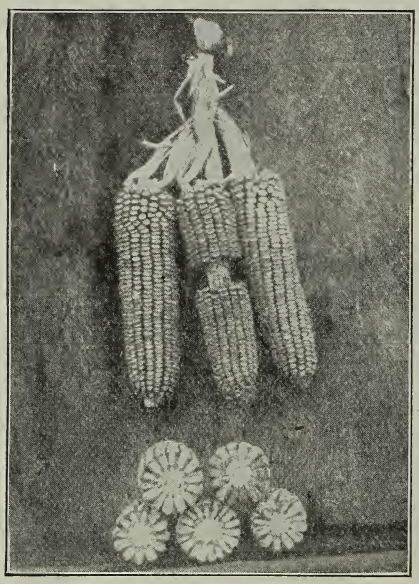
Dakota Yellow Dent—The description of Dakota White Dent fits this Corn exactly, except this is yellow, with red cob. Don't fail to order some of this if you are located in its territory. It is the yellow Corn for that section. **Price per crate of 70 lbs. or more select ears, $1.75.**



Gold Medal Yellow Dent — This Corn originated in Union County, S. D., where it is considered the very best yellow Dent Corn grown. Deep kernel, large ear, stalk 9 to 11 feet high. With ordinary cultivation this Corn will yield 75 bushels per acre; with special care will yield 100 bushels easily. Plant anywhere south of Centerville, S. D., or Mason City, Iowa. **Price per crate of 70 lbs. or over, select ears, $1.75.**

Pride of the North—A very desirable first early Dent Corn suitable for main crop as far north as St. Paul. It is remarkably thoroughbred and true to type, and the strain I offer is the

best I have ever seen. It has been carefully selected here for several seasons and is much better than most of the Pride on the market. Color deep yellow; grains very deep, with very small bright red cob. Rows generally 18; grain rather narrow and inclined to be rough on top. The type I have is as perfect and handsome as Reid's Yellow Dent, but of course much smaller. It is generally 7 to 8 inches long, but as it almost always makes two ears to the stalk, it makes a good yield. It is very hardy and will stand cold weather and poor land almost like Flint Corn. If you have to replant even as late as the last of June in this latitude, this will make you a good, sound crop of nice, bright yellow Corn. **Price per crate of 70 lbs. or over of select ears, $2.25.**



Pride of the North.

Trudos Gingham.

Old Fashioned Blue and White Dent—This is not a Flint Corn, but a regular Soft Dent. Early, large, matures in ninety days. We saw fields of this corn at Pipestone, Minn., from seed purchased of us several years ago that had matured perfectly and made a yield of 45 bushels per acre. On our grounds this season our planting of this variety commenced on June 5th and the yield by actual weight was 60 bushels per acre. **Per crate, 70 select ears, $2.00.**

Northwestern Dent—The earliest Dent Corn grown. Planted June 6th and husked September 1st. Our seed of this variety was secured in the spring of 1908 in central North Dakota, and matured thoroughly in nearly all North Dakota points in the poor season of 1907. Grows to a height of about 5 to 6 feet, produces a large number of ears to every stalk or hill, and will mature in the shortest season of any Dent or Flint Corn grown. Yield with us on good soil and good care 43 bushels per acre. All the seed offered by us this season of this variety is of our own growing, and we guarantee a 95 per cent. test. We furnish this variety either shelled or in the ear. **Ear corn crated, per bu. crate, $2.50. Shelled corn, graded and sacked, per bu., $2.50.**

North Dakota White Dent Corn.

This extremely early White Dent corn is offered by us this season for the second time. Has been thoroughly tried out in the extreme North and has made good, maturing season of 1907 in Cass County, Minnesota, nearly 200 miles north of the Twin cities.

In size is about like Minnesota No. 13 Yellow Dent, and, like the No. 13, stands up well even in the extreme North. Stalks grow to a height of 7 feet, ears are up 3 feet from the ground, making it easily harvested with the Corn Binder.

This corn will outyield any other variety of Dent Corn that can be grown in the extreme North. It has been bred for yield and earliness, and will withstand more extremes of weather than any other corn grown. Might not be an ideal corn for some of Iowa and Illinois farmers, who are used to the foot-long varieties, but North Dakota White Dent is a silver mine to the North Dakota, Minnesota and northern South Dakota farmer who has wanted to grow Dent Corn but could not on account of length of season. Do not get the idea that this is a 10 to 20 bushel to the acre Corn and so low down that you cannot find it at husking time. It stands up well, 7 feet, and yields, with reasonably good farming, 50 bushels to the acre. Our supply of seed corn is limited this season, and we offer while it lasts, Ear Seed Corn only, in crates of 70 or more pounds. **Select ears, per crate, $2.25.**

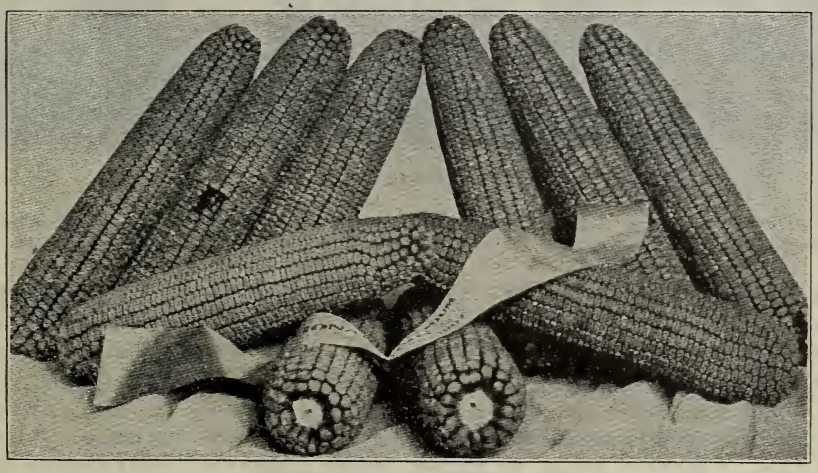
Wisconsin No. 7 or Iowa Silver King.

Wisconsin No. 7, or Iowa Silver King—This extremely new valuable white corn originated with the Wisconsin Agricultural College at Madison, Wis., and has been distributed by them over their State generally and over the whole Northwest to some extent. It is the largest early white Corn grown, the deepest kerneled, in fact the best bred of any variety of white Corn. In Wisconsin it is considered more valuable than any of the yellow varieties on account of the increased yield over those varieties. In earliness it is equal to any Corn, maturing perfectly in ninety days.

It has been recommended by the Ames College for northern Iowa under the name of **Silver King,** and is certainly king of the white Corn.

Last season seed of this variety sold as high as $7.00 per bushel on account of the large demand for it, and a great many were unable to secure it even at that price. Ours is especially well selected, put up in crates of 70 lbs. net, ear corn, and we guarantee a test of 95 per cent. on this corn.

This should be planted any place north of Sioux City or Dubuque, Iowa, to the extreme northern limits of corn planting. Height of stalks generally about 7 to 8 feet in this latitude. Ears up about 2½ feet from the ground. Ears very uniform in size and shape. An exceptionally prety white Corn. **Per crate of 70 lbs. net, extra select ears, $3.00.**



Dakota Grown Reid's Yellow Dent.

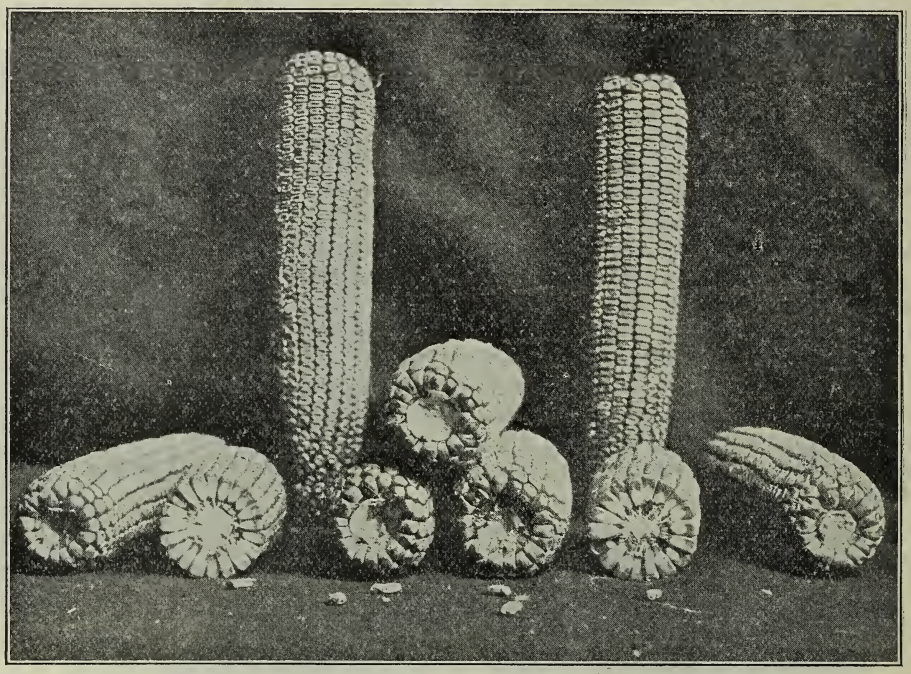
This is the first time **Dakota Grown Reid's Yellow Dent** Seed Corn has ever been offered. We have grown it for three successive seasons, and it has matured perfectly with us and produced wonderful yield of very fine corn. It is generally conceded that where **Reid's Yellow Dent** can be grown that it is perfection in corn.

Our original stock was secured from the Ames Iowa Agricultural College, and from the first planting of ten ears we secured 57 bushels by actual weight. This past season of 1908 we did not commence planting **Reid's** until May 23d, and we have a perfect crop of perfectly matured corn. Those who are acquainted with **Reid's** Yellow Dent know what it is and know it is equalled by no other corn.

Ears are very large, bright yellow in color, deep kerneled and well kerneled over butt and tip. You, corn planters of Iowa, Illinois and Nebraska, who are growing **Reid's Yellow Dent,** think what it means to you to secure an earlier strain of this valuable corn from the extreme north limits of its production.

Remember we handle this only in ear, put up in bushel crates, 70 lbs. net per crate, with a guaranteed test of 95 per cent. germination. If it fails to make this test the seed may be returned and your money, with freights paid, refunded. **Price per crate of 70 lbs. or more of select ears, $2.50.**

Wimple's Yellow Dent.



Wimple's Yellow Dent.

Won more value in prizes at the Chicago Corn Show, 1907, than any other lot of Corn shown there.

This is really a new Corn bred up by the originator until it is a prize-winner wherever shown. This Corn won at the National Corn Show at Chicago, 1907, a Texas farm valued at $6,400.00, several other cash premiums, watches, etc.

This Corn may be planted safely anywhere south of the south line of Minnesota. Would not advise it further north than that, excepting for trial. The Seed from which our Corn is grown was direct from the originator, and is pure Wimple's Yellow Dent. This Corn should be planted largely in southern South Dakota, Iowa, Nebraska and Missouri. There is no other Yellow Dent Corn that will produce with it that can be grown in these localities. It has been bred for yield, quality and a perfect Corn, and comes as near to being an ideal Yellow Dent as can be secured in this age of Corn improvement.

This Seed will cost you a trifle more than other Corn, but will probably be the cheapest Seed Corn you ever purchased, considering results. Every farmer in this Corn's territory who receives this Catalogue should at least give it a fair trial. It will be your future main crop Corn. This Corn was originated and bred up to its present ideal state in Lincoln County, South Dakota, only about thirty miles south of the Minnesota south line.

This is put up only in bushel crates and on the ear. We handle it no other way. **Per crate of 70 lbs. or more, select ears, $2.50.**

Trudos Calico.

This improved Calico is a good feeders' Corn. Ears are of good size; color dapple yellow and red; height medium, with abundant foliage, and is a safe corn to plant as far north as the north line of Minnehaha County, South Dakota. **Price per crate of 70 lbs., select ears, $2.00.**

King Philip Red Flint Corn.

The photograph to the right is one stalk of this variety with five large ears of Corn. This was grown by Flick Brothers, Yankton, S. D., from Seed furnished by us. This may be an exceptional stalk, but it seldom produces less than two, and very often three and four very large, long ears. One of the very best for fodder on account of the immense leaf yield. **Per bu., shelled, $2.00.**

Dakota White Flint.

This is the White Flint used for Hominy and Hull Corn. For table quality, flavor and sweetness it is the best variety of Indian Corn. Its ample foliage makes it desirable for ensilage fodder. **Per bu., shelled, $2.00.**

Longfellow Flint.

A beautiful eight-rowed Yellow Flint; ears from ten to fifteen inches long. Very prolific and early. **Shelled, $2.00 per bushel.**

Fodder Corn.

Sweet Fodder—There is nothing better for summer and fall green feed or for curing for winter than Sweet Corn. Being sweet and palatable, cattle eat every part of the stalks and leaves. Always a great favorite with dairy farmers, and excellent for soiling. Can be planted as other Corn or sown thickly in drills or broadcast. Sow ½ bushel per acre in drills, 1 to 1½ bushels broadcast. **Pk., 50c; bu., $1.50; 5 bu., $7.00.**

Red Cob Ensilage Corn—Among all the varieties of Ensilage Corn this one gives the greatest product of green forage per acre, amounting on rich land and proper cultivation to as much as 75 tons. It is a pure white Dent Corn, with deep kernels on a red cob. The fodder is sweet, tender and juicy, growing to a height of 10 to 14 feet. It is easier for the average farmer, and the first cost is less, to sow the ordinary yellow field corn for ensilage purposes; but the thoughtful farmer will consider quantity and quality of the product as of first importance, and will not withhold a small outlay for the best Seed. An increased yield of several tons to the acre and an improvement in quality of 20 per cent., as will surely follow the planting of this variety, will certainly warrant an extra outlay of $1.00 per acre for Seed. **Qt., 10c; pk., 35c; bu., $1.00.**

IMPROVED WHEAT.

The following extracts are taken from the "Youth's Companion," and refer to Minnesota 163 Wheat:

Novelties in Wheat and Corn.

By Priscilla Leonard.

Not very long ago Sir William Crookes, president of the British Association, asserted gloomily that by 1931 the world would not produce enough wheat to go round. His argument was that there is just so much wheat land upon the globe, and that the wheat-eating races are increasing beyond the limit of future supply.

But Sir William forgot the inventiveness of the Yankee; and the American editor who responded that if a steady price of a dollar a bushel was guaranteed America would take the contract to supply what was needed was not far wrong. The wheat lands may be limited, but the future possibilities of wheat itself are also to be reckoned with.

Man has been raising wheat for uncounted ages, and corn for centuries, yet the grains themselves have changed very little under cultivation since our first record of them. But today chemistry and biology have taken a turn toward agriculture, and wheat in Minnesota and corn in Illinois have been the subjects of marvelous and successful experiment.

Ten years ago, for instance, the Minnesota State Experiment Station took up the idea of producing new wheats. It is, in the beginning, a French idea, Mons. Henri Vilmorin having done some fine experimenting.

The American workers have already produced some startling results. They began by artificially cross-breeding various wheats. To do this, we are told, the experimenters went into the blossoming wheat at 4 o'clock in the morning, transferred the pollen of one sort to the flowers of another, tied the heads so treated in tiny bags of tissue, to keep out insects or birds, and marked them with record tags. When these heads of wheat matured the seed grains were harvested, registered and planted by themselves.

Some of these infinitesimal crops turned out poorly, some encouragingly. Out of the hundreds of wheats thus bred some eight or ten showed marked advance. These were sowed and reaped until there was enough seed to give out to farmers to use in open "field trials."

It takes about ten years of patient work to bring each new variety to this "farm test." But the results justify the labor. In most cases these new wheats yielded at least two bushels more to the acre than the standard wheat, and were vigorous and healthy. In one case, where the average yield was fifteen bushels, the new Minnesota No. 163 yielded forty-two bushels—a result which ought to cheer Sir William Crooke's heart.

Spring Wheat.

New Spring Wheat, Minnesota No. 163—For twelve years Prof. Hays, of the Minnesota Experiment Station, has been engaged in the scientific breeding of Wheat, the object being to secure a perfectly healthy variety that would give an increased yield. Of the many crosses obtained within the past twelve years, the one sent out by the Station as Minnesota No. 163 takes high rank. At the station farm this variety during the past six years has averaged two to five bushels per acre more than the best Fife and Blue Stem varieties, as is shown by the following table:

	Average for 6 years.
Haynes' Blue Stem	24.4
Powers' Fife	25.2
Minnesota No. 163	**29.2**

This tells a story which should interest every intelligent grower of Spring Wheat. **By freight or express, at purchaser's expense, pk., 65c; bu., $2.00; 2 bu., $3.75; 10 bu., $17.50.** Bags free.

Velvet Chaff—This new wheat has created more discussion than anything in the breadmaking line for a great many years, outside of possibly the new fake Alaska Wheat.

The Velvet Chaff will outyield any other variety of spring wheat, with the possible exception of Durum, and as the two wheats are entirely different they need not conflict.

When this wheat was first placed on the market the millers evidently saw a chance to buy a good wheat cheap, and they jumped onto it; but in the first round the millers came out ahead and got out a circular giving the flour and breadmaking tests, which show it to be not a valuable breadmaking wheat, and consequently would have to be sold at a much lower price than other varieties of spring wheat. In the second round the farmers came out ahead in several ways. First, it will yield from 25 to 50 per cent more of a better grade of wheat than any variety of spring wheat; secondly, the millers were unable to keep the price very much below the spring wheat. On the date of this writing (Dec. 4, 1908) No. 1 Velvet Chaff Wheat sold for $1.05½ in Minneapolis while No. 2 Northern sold for $1.12½.

Figuring the undoubted difference in yield, which at a lower estimate can be placed at 30 per cent, you will see that the planters of Velvet Chaff have come out big winners in the second round, and it is going to be the leading wheat for all sections where spring wheat for the last few years has not been a paying crop.

Our seed of this variety is extra well cleaned and from the best yielding fields. **Price per bu., $1.75; 10 bus., $16.00; bags free.**

Macaroni or Durum Wheat.

Macaroni Wheat—Sent out by the United States Department of Agriculture under strong recommendations as to its great value for semi-arid lands where good crops of Spring Wheat could not ordinarily be produced; has more than justified every claim made for it. The last three years, especially that of 1904, have not only proven this to be true, but its growth and use has broadened away beyond anything which the department or the warmest advocates of this wheat could possibly have had in mind in sending it out. Today the popularity and value of Macaroni Wheat threatens the practical extinction of other spring wheats, for the simple reason that it outyields by far any other variety of spring wheat, and it has not only been demonstrated that it makes an excellent quality of bread, but it is claimed by many to be superior to best bread made from the best Fife Wheat flour, and has proven

to be practically immune to the dreaded rust. It is already finding a large market, not only for the manufacture of macaroni, but for the manufacture of flour. In growing it resists extremes of weather which no other wheat will endure. It is now being received in the Minneapolis market (the largest wheat receiving market in the world) and sells readily at a price slightly under the very best Fife Wheat, and it seems possible that when millers have readjusted their machinery to meet the new conditions, that it will not only sell at as high a price as Fife Wheat, but at a larger price even.

In the field this wheat grows very strong and with surprising rapidity, so rapidly as to get well ahead of the weeds. It does not shell or bleach and is also hailproof, owing to the tightness of the hull. The straw is very strong. It is a little harder to thresh than ordinary spring wheat, but can be threshed for less money because threshers can earn so much more per day. **Price: 1 bu., $1.40.** Special prices in large quantities.

BUCKWHEAT.

Buckwheat should be sown about the middle of June, broadcast, at the rate of from one to three pecks per acre.

New Japanese Buckwheat—We advise all who are growers of Buckwheat to give this new and distinct variety a trial in preference to any other variety, whether it be for milling or for the apiary or aviary. **Pk., 50c; bu., $1.50; 5 bu., $7.00.**

Silver Hulled—A greatly improved variety. It is in bloom longer, matures its crop sooner, and yields twice as much as the ordinary sort.. **Pk., 50c; bu., $1.50; 5 bu., $7.00.**

OATS.

The 1908 crop of Oats in the Northwest of nearly all varieties made a very poor yield of very inferior quality. There was one variety that was generally tried last season in small quantities that made larger yields and weighed better than any others. This refers to the Kherson Oat, and is the only oat that we are handling this season, and we believe it to be the very best for the Northwest. This oat is undoubtedly identical with the yellow oat known as Sixty Day Oat. There were two importations from Russia; one has come out under the name of Sixty Day and the other as Kherson. There seems to be absolutely no difference between the two wherever grown. They both outyield all others.

Kherson Oats.

This new, valuable, early oat was secured by Prof. Taylor, Superintendent of the Farmers' Institute of Nebraska, while making a journey through Russia for the United States to secure seed of certain grains.

We take the following description and tests from Bulletin 82 of the University of Nebraska:

"This oat has proven itself of such outstanding merit in tests at this station and among co-operative experimenters that it deserves special mention. The oat was obtained of the Kherson Government, where the variety originated. A description of the soil and climate of that region will serve to explain why the oats are so well adapted to this region, where they are raised without irrigation. The Kherson Government of Russia lies in the Black Earth region, which is very similar to that of our own Great Plains. Climate is similar also, but possesses even greater extremes of heat and cold, and is more uncertain as to rainfall.

"The average rainfall for May, June and July, the three wettest months in Southern Kherson, is about 5.5 inches, and the average rainfall for the year is 16 inches. This feature corresponds with similar features of climate in Nebraska and Kansas; but the entire annual rainfall is much less than in this country. At North Platte, Nebraska, the annual rainfall is nearly 20 inches. In Southern Kherson, where the

Kherson Oat originated, the climate is very much drier than in Nebraska as far west as North Platte. The variety, therefore, ought to be adapted to a large portion of Nebraska.

"The plant is vigorous, but not a rank grower. The straw is short, and on the same land stands shorter than any other oat tested at this station. The leaves are very broad and expose a large surface. The panicles are spreading. That is, it is a side oat. The berries are light yellow in color; small, but numerous, and have a very thin hull. They usually weigh well per bushel, and in this respect, as well as in yield per acre, they have led all other varieties at this station.

"It is peculiarly suited to central and western Nebraska on account of its habit of growth. Although it usually yields well in eastern Nebraska, there are other varieties that in the river counties at least compare favorably with it. West of that, the tests that have been made of it indicate that it is earlier, yields better, and weighs heavier than any other variety, with the possible exception of Texas Red, which oat is not so salable on account of its color. It has steadily outyielded the Texas Red on the station farm. In the dry season of 1901 it showed remarkable drouth-resisting qualities."

Sow two bushels per acre where press drill is used; broadcast two and one-half bushels per acre. This amount gives best results.

Test at Station Farm for 1902:

Variety.	Date of Planting.	Date of Ripening.	Yield.
Kherson	March 26th.	July 5th.	41.7 Bushels.
Red Texas	March 26th.	July 16th.	33 Bushels.

For 1903.

Variety.	Date of Planting.	Date of Ripening.	Yield.
Kherson	April 4th.	July 11th.	68 Bushels.
Red Texas	April 4th.	July 18th.	57½ Bushels.

There were a number of other oats in this variety test, but we give only Kherson's nearest competitor. In the spring of 1901 seeds of Kherson Oats were sent out to a number of persons in the various parts of the state to test. This was repeated in 1902 and 1903, as more seed became available, and the results of the three years' tests are now at hand. We regret that we are unable to give this table in full on account of the lack of space, but will say there are reports from forty-one Nebraska counties, of which more than 90 per cent show a much better yield, earlier, better weight per bushel and freer from rust than any other oat tested.

Our seed from this variety is secured from seed of the original Taylor importation, and is absolutely pure Kherson Oats. It is a smaller oat than most and takes at least one peck less per acre for sowing. This oat should be largely planted, as the difference of 10 to 15 days in earliness of maturity will escape the rust period; save that much risk of winds, hail and bugs. It also lengthens the harvest season, allowing you to get along with less high-priced help. **Price, new bags free: 1 bu., 90c; 5 bus., $4.25; 10 bus. or over, 80c per bu.**

Dwarf Essex Rape.

A much neglected, valuable forage crop, for the same reason that you neglect to get a crop of turnips. For early sowing with grain you place this with your other orders, but the people who are going to sow later in corn fields or otherwise, neglect to buy and so miss a valuable crop of several tons to the acre.

Make one order for all you will need during the season. It will not be any cheaper, and you will then have it when you want it.

It is an annual, bearing a close resemblance in leaf and stalk to the rutabaga, but both leaves and stalks are more numerous in the rape plant, and of a taller habit of growth. It is a pasture plant which may be eaten by any kind of live stock, but it is pre-eminently fitted to furnish pasture for sheep and swine. A good crop will furnish at least twelve tons of green food per acre, and its nutritive value is nearly twice that of clover. One acre of well-grown rape will furnish pasture for ten to twenty head of sheep for two months, and in that time it will fatten them in good form for the market. Dwarf Essex Rape thrives best on a good soil, rich in vegetable matter. Slough lands are excellent. This plant may be grown successfully in the following ways, viz.: First—In the early spring to provide pasture for sheep and swine. Second—In June or July on well prepared land to provide pasture for sheep. Third—Along with grain, using two pounds of seed per acre, to provide pasture for sheep after harvest. Fourth

—Along with peas, oats, clover seed, to provide pasture for sheep, and to get a "catch" of clover. Fifth—Along with corn drilled in broadcast to provide pasture for sheep. Sixth—In corn, sowing the seed with the last cultivation given to the corn. Seventh—Along with rye, sown in August in sheep pastures. When the rape is sown broadcast, 5 pounds of seed per acre will suffice. When sown in rows, say 30 inches apart, and cultivated, from 1 to 2 pounds will be enough. It is now being grown in the United States from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean. The day is not far distant when it will be grown extensively as a pasture for swine. Millions of sheep and lambs will be fattened on it in the United States. A director of one of the Agricultural Experiment Stations says: "We had one-half an acre of rape this year, which gave an actual yield of 9¾ tons, or at the rate of 19½ tons per acre." Beware of the kind of rape seed you sow. There is only one sort of any value in this country for sheep feed, and that the true Dwarf Essex. Look with suspicion upon all others, no matter under what name they appear. Some are worthless as fodder plants, while others are fictions, for the purpose of extorting a higher price from the buyer. We import our Dwarf Essex Rape Seed every year from Essex County, England, and know it to be genuine, and of the very best quality, which alone is a sufficient guarantee, worth much more than the price of the seed. This is the article to sow this year, as the price is lower in proportion than on any other fodder crops. **Price, 10 lbs., at 12c per lb.; 25 lbs., at 10c per lb.; 100 lbs., at 8c per lb.**

Speltz or Emmer.

It makes a good crop with almost any condition of soil and climate. It is neither wheat, rye nor barley, and yet it appears to be a combination of these. It is more like wheat than any of the others mentioned. For fattening cattle, poultry, horses, sheep, pigs, etc., it is claimed to be ahead of other grains; in fact, all kinds of animals seem to thrive on it. Speltz is claimed to be ahead of corn, superior to oats and more profitable than wheat. Yields 80 to 100 bushels of richer food than corn, besides giving as much as four tons of good hay per acre. Excellent for pasture and can be fed in the green state. As green grass hay food it often gives 100 leafy stalks from one seed, which shows its heavy stooling properties. The heads are somewhat similar to two-rowed barley, the spikeless being separated from each other in such a manner that the crop is not easily injured by the weather. It is a heavy yielder. Will grow well and produce enormous crops on land where wheat will not grow. **Pkt., 10c; lb., 20c; 25 lbs., 90c; 50 lbs., $1.25; 100 lbs., $2.00; 500 lbs., $9.00.**

RYE.

Spring Rye—This variety has been developed simply by planting Winter Rye in the spring and selecting the seed so produced for several years. The standard variety for spring planting. **Pk., 40c; bu., $1.25.**

White Winter—Much prized for its straw; also for plowing under as a green manure. The ordinary fall sown variety, of which we offer choice selected stocks only. **Pk., 40c; bu., $1.25.**

BARLEY.

University No. 105—(New Barley)—For several years the Minnesota State Experiment Station has been breeding and testing many varieties of barley with a view to producing an improved sort that would lead all other kinds in the matter of yield. This ambition, the station considers, has been realized in the new six-rowed variety here offered under the name of University No. 105. In comparative tests covering a period of several years and made side by side with the best known and most popular varieties, it has proven to be the heaviest yielder, and from any standpoint a most valuable acquisition. It is early, uniform in maturing and pure. Quantity limited. **Bu. of 48 lbs., $1.10; 10 bus., at $1.00.** Bags free.

Odebrucker Barley.

In this age of improvement in grain, barley has come in for its share of attention and experimenters have shown wonderful progress in securing better grades and yields.

The Wisconsin Agricultural College has taken a leading part in the improvement of barley, and in introducing the Odebrucker they are beyond question several years ahead in improvement of all other varieties. The Odebrucker is a better color, heavier yielder and the very best barley that can be grown. The seed we offer is produced from seed secured direct from the Wisconsin Agricultural College and the quality is certainly fine, and we ask all our intended customers to send to us for a sample of it, which we will be glad to submit. The quantity of available seed of this new variety is not large, and we would advise all barley growers to make their orders early for this. **Per bu., $1.25.**

Cow Peas.

The Great Soil Improver. Make poor land rich, make good land more productive, enriching the soil even after crop is cut. Green crops plowed under are one of the best and cheapest ways of improving the soil. For this purpose the Cow Pea is excellent, especially for a medium or light soil. They should be sown in May or

June, at the rate of 1½ bushels to the acre, and plowed under as soon as they have attained their full growth. While this crop is very largely grown wherever known, with the results obtained from it, the wonder is that it is not grown ten times as much as at present. There is no surer or cheaper means of improving poor soil than by sowing Cow Peas.

In its capacity as a nitrogen gatherer, its growth largely enables the farmer to dispense with the use of nitrogen or ammoniated fertilizers. Nitrogen or ammonia as commercial fertilizer is valued at 15 cents per pound. The Cow Pea, to a greater extent than any other leguminous crop, with possibly the exception of the New Velvet Bean, described alongside, has the power to extract this costly nitrogen or ammonia from the atmosphere.

Cow Peas for Hay—If planted early, say the middle of May, in the central corn belt section, a crop can be cut and cured for hay the same as clover, then the stubble in a short time will put on a new growth to be turned under in the fall as a fertilizer.

We suggest sowing Kaffir Corn with this crop, at the rate of one peck to one bushel of the Cow Peas per acre. The Kaffir Corn holds the vines off the ground, causing a better growth.

Southern Black-Eye—Pk., 75c; bu., $2.75.
Whip-Poor-Will—Pk., 60c; bu., $2.50.
Prices by letter on larger lots. Prices variable with the market.

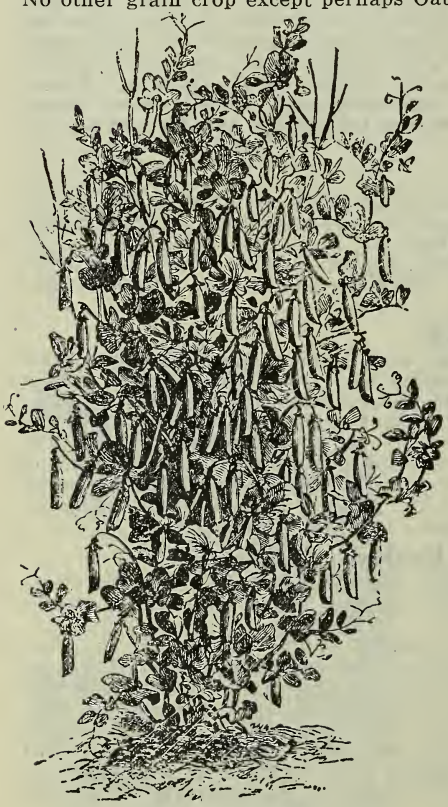
CANADA FIELD PEAS.

For Hogs, Horses, Cattle and Sheep.

Equal to Corn and Six Weeks Earlier.

(Extract from Department of Agriculture Year Book for 1905.)

No other grain crop except perhaps Oats can be devoted to so great a variety of uses. The grain is possessed of a relatively high feeding value, and the same is true of the straw. . . . As a pasture for certain kinds of live stock, Peas may be made to serve an excellent purpose. The value of the crop for soiling and fodder uses is very great, and as a fertilizing crop Peas are excelled only by Clover.



Canada Field Peas.

There is no kind of live stock on the farm to which Peas cannot be fed with positive advantage. . . . They make a good food for horses at work, and colts during the period of development if given as a part of the grain food. As a food for fattening cattle Peas are probably unexcelled.

Peas furnish a good food for milch cows. They have been found peculiarly beneficial for building up dairy cows when "out of condition," and for sustaining them in fine form, and they are also excellent for milk production. When given along with oats and bran to cows in milk they may usually form from one-third to one-half of the grain portion by weight.

Peas are superior to corn for pigs at any time prior to the fattening season; hence they may be fed to them more freely, but in no instance should they form the sole ration before the finishing period begins. During the fattening period Peas are unexcelled when fed as the sole grain food. They promote growth, while they fatten in excellent form, and they furnish a sweet, firm and excellent quality of pork.

Along with oats, in, say, equal parts, by weight, Peas make good grain ration for cially when the latter are for the early ewes in milk, and also lambs, more especially market. . . . When sheep are being fattened for the block in winter no grain food can be fed which will be found more suitable than Peas and Oats.

When Pea straw is well cured it is more relished by horses, cattle and sheep than the straw of rye, wheat, barley, or even oats. . . . Pea straw harvested rather under than over ripe, and then properly cured, will be eaten readily. . . . When cut with the scythe or the pea harvester, cured properly, and then housed or

carefully stacked, the straw, except that of some of the coarsest varieties, is nearly equal to Clover hay in feeding value, especially for sheep.

When sown with oats or barley Peas make a good summer pasture for sheep. . . . One-fourth of an acre grown at the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station . . . furnished pasture sufficient for one sheep for 345¾ days. . . . The great value of Peas as a pasture for swine is far too little understood.

Peas grown in conjunction with some other kinds of grain are of great value as a soiling crop, owing, first, to the larger yields obtained (from 10 to 20 tons per acre may be expected on average soils); second, to the high nutritive value of the food, combined with its palatability; and third, because of its timeliness.

Peas may be grown successfully on a variety of soils, but those designated clay loams, and which are well supplied with lime, are best adapted to their growth. However, good crops may be obtained on the stiffest clays. The potash element in these favors the growth of Peas. Light, leachy sands, being deficient in moisture, do not produce enough of growth of vine, and black humus soils produce too much.

Sow 1½ bushels per acre. **Per bu., $2.00.**

Vetches.

Sand or Winter Vetch—(Vicia Villosa)—Sometimes called Hairy Vetch. This has proven to be the most valuable of all Vetches. It succeeds well on nearly all soils, and thrives surprisingly on poor, light land, and well withstands extremes of drouth, heat and cold. It may be sown either in the spring or fall, usually with Rye. It grows rapidly and is particularly valuable in sections where Clover does not thrive. In the North it remains all winter under the snow, and it is invaluable for early pasturing or soiling. It is valuable as a fertilizer, being a great nitrogen gatherer. For Hay, cut when commencing to pod. Fifty pounds of Seed required to the acre. **Large pkt., 5c; lb., 25c; 10 lbs., at 12c; 100 lbs., at 11c.**

WINTER VETCH.

Kaffir Corn.

Kaffir Corn—It grows from four to five feet high, making a straight, upright growth. It has a stalky stem, with enormous wide leaves. The stalks keep green and are brittle and juicy, not hardening like other varieties of Sorghum, making excellent fodder, either green or dried, which is highly relished by cattle, horses and sheep. The Seed heads form at the top of each stalk, and as soon as these show the grain well the joints below the top send up shoots which yield the second Seed heads. For the grain sow in rows three feet apart, three to five pounds of Seed to the acre. For fodder sow one-half to one bushel, either broadcast or in drills. **Pound, 20c; 100 lbs., $2.50.**

Jerusalem Corn—Introduced from Palestine by a missionary. One of the surest of all forage plants for dry countries and seasons. Grows three to four feet high; produces many large heads well filled with a valuable grain for stock and chicken feed. **10 lbs., 75c; 100 lbs., $5.00.**

Broom Corn.

Wilson's Improved Tennessee Everlasting—This Broom Corn grows about 8 to 10 feet high, stands up well and is entirely free from crooked brush. The fiber is long and fine and will always command the highest price. **Pk., 60c; bu., $1.25.**

Missouri Evergreen—Is a favorite of Kansas, Nebraska and Missouri. **Pk., 60c; bu., $1.25.**

Cane or Sorghum.

Milo Maize.

Sorghum (or Sugar Cane) has attracted general attention. In the West its great merit is not at all appreciated, and we wish to call the attention of farmers everywhere to the great value of Sorghum as a pasture and fodder crop, and to the particular advantage to be gained by growing it. Sorghum may be made to furnish the principal provender for cattle and horses from August until the following spring. As a summer pasture for sheep, a wide field is likely to be opened up by it. As a soiling food for swine it is most excellent, and the Seed furnishes a splendid food for fowls. It grows right along through the severest and most prolonged drouths.

Early Amber Cane—This popular and well known variety is the earliest. **Pound, 20c; pk., 45c; bu., $1.75; 100 lbs., $3.25.**

Branching Yellow Milo Maize.

Grows from 9 to 12 feet high, stooling from the ground, sending out shoots of great size, often weighing three-quarters of a pound, sometimes a full pound after ripe. Cattle, horses and hogs will eat it readily. Tests show that during the severe drouth Corn dried up within a few feet of it. Three to five pounds will plant an acre. **Pound, 20c, postpaid; 10 lbs., 65c; 100 lbs., $5.00.**

FLAX, MINNESOTA, No. 25.

This wilt resistant flax is a selection made by the Minnesota Experiment Station from stock received from the Department of Agriculture at Washington, and in repeated trials at the Minnesota Station and points in the Northwest it outyields all other varieties of flax from two to four bushels per acre, and where other flax wilts and fields are entirely destroyed, this has stood perfectly. Not in all cases, but nearly all. It is not absolutely wilt proof, but is nearer so than any other variety.

If you can increase your yield even one bushel per acre by planting this flax and have the added advantage of leaving your ground clean and free from foul seed on account of planting absolutely clean flax, you would be ahead if you could secure the common dirty flax for nothing. **Per bus., $2.00; 2 bus., $3.75; 5 bus. or more, $1.75 per bus.**

CLOVER, GRASS AND FIELD SEEDS.

Prices subject to change without notice. We quote only on Fancy Seed. You can buy a cheaper grade of Grass Seed, but it does not pay.

Medium Red Clover.

Our Red Clover Seed is all Dakota grown and crop of 1908. It is first class in every particular. This Seed will be much better for the northern planters and also for those south of us than Seed grown in Iowa, Kansas or Nebraska.

This species is regarded by far the most important of the whole genus for the practical purposes of agriculture, being valuable not only as a forage plant but also for its fertilizing properties on the soil. It has very long and powerful tap-roots, and when these roots decay they add largely to that black mass of matter called the soil. As a forage plant it makes an excellent quality of hay, and can be cut at least twice a year. Sow about 12 or 15 pounds to the acre. Weight, 60 lbs. per bu. **Pound. 25c; bu., $9.00.**

Mammoth Red Clover—This grows much taller than Red Medium, with larger, leafier stalks and large, slightly pointed leaflets. It will produce more hay on poor ground than any of the other Clovers. (60 lbs. per bu.) **Pound, 25c; per bu., $9.00.**

Alsike, or Swedish Clover—This Clover comes from the little province of Alaska, in Sweden. It is one of the hardiest varieties known, being perennial and absolutely refuses to winter kill; it is alike capable of resisting the extremes of drouth or wet. It is a great favorite with all who have tried it. Produces annually a great quantity of herbage of excellent quality. Sow in spring or fall about 8 or 10 pounds per acre. Weight, 60 lbs. per bu. **Pound, 30c; bu., $10.50.**

White Dutch Clover—An excellent pasture clover, forming in conjunction with Kentucky Blue Grass the finest and most nutritious food for sheep and cows. Sow 5 or 6 pounds to the acre. Weight, 60 lbs. per bu. **Pound, 30c; bu., $11.00.**

Crimson Clover—A rapid and quick growing Clover, valuable for hay or for plowing under as a fertilizer. One of the cheapest and best clovers for this latter purpose. It is especially valuable for sowing among corn or other crops at time of last cultivation, as it will produce a good stand in a partial shade and will afford a close, dense mat of growing foliage to turn under in the spring. Sow at the rate of 15 lbs. to the acre. (60 lbs. per bu.) **Pound, postpaid, 30c; bu., $6.00.**

Alsike and Timothy—In the Northwest there is a great demand for a mixture of Alsike and Timothy seed mixed in the right proportions ready for sowing. This mixture is especially valuable for low, wet places for permanent meadow or for pasture, and on account of the very low price at which we offer it you can seed down more ground for the least money than with anything else in the grass seed line. **Pound, postpaid, 20c; 100 lbs., $7.00.**

And Still There's More to Follow. Courtesy "Book of Alfalfa."

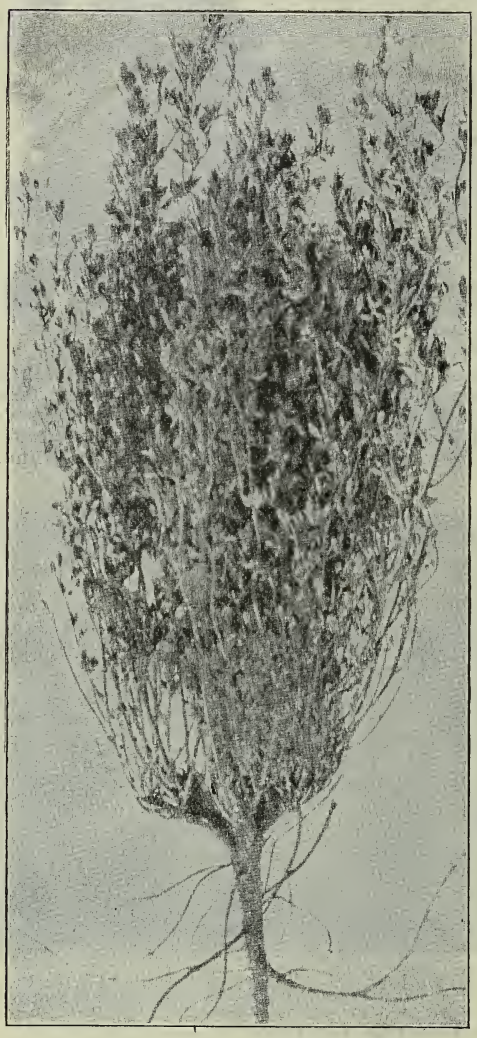
Alfalfa Seed—Dakota Grown.

Alfalfa growing in the Northwest is no longer an experiment, but is an established, profitable fact, and with the advent of **Dakota Grown** Seed, grown on virgin soil, free from foul seed of any kind, it makes the profits larger and the task of securing a perfect stand very simple.

Every bushel of Alfalfa Seed offered by us this season is absolutely **Dakota Grown**, recleaned and first class in every respect. Think what this means to the planters of this valuable forage crop in the extreme north; seed grown under the same conditions and practically the same soil that it will be planted in.

Fifteen years ago it was considered experimental to plant Alfalfa Seed in Kansas and Nebraska. In 1890 the value of the tame hay crop of Kansas was less than $2,000,000. This before the advent of Alfalfa in a commercial way. In 1908 the value of the Alfalfa hay crop of Kansas has increased to over $12,000,000. The value of live stock has more than doubled in the same time, and Kansas, if not the foremost dairying State, is next to it. Alfalfa has made it so. As a hay there is none so good for all kinds of live stock. As a meat maker, milk maker and money maker it is equally prized, and as a renovator and improver of soils it has no competitor. There is hardly a farm in the Northwest that will not produce wonderful

paying crops of Alfalfa, and no other seed than **Dakota Grown** Seed will give you as good results. Probably you can purchase inferior grades or Seed grown in other sections of the United States at a lower price than we offer **Dakota Grown** seed at; but you must remember that the success of your Alfalfa plantation depends on the hardiness and quality of the seed planted.



A Four-Year-Old Plant.
(Courtesy "Book of Alfalfa.")

The Agricultural Department at Washington has been securing and testing samples of Alfalfa seed grown and offered for sale in a number of places in the United States, and some of the tests are certainly a revelation. For example, in one pound of so-called Alfalfa Seed purchased from a lot that was on sale, 32,420 noxious weed seed were found. This pound of Seed was less than 59 per cent. Alfalfa, less than 29 per cent. of the 59 per cent. would germinate, and among its impurities were 5,490 Seeds of dodder. Surely the devil's own invention. One pound of another lot contained only a fraction over 5 per cent. that would grow. To secure a stand of Alfalfa from such Seed would require about $12.00 per acre, while to secure a stand from our **Dakota Grown** Seed it will require only one-third of that amount, and your land will not be filled with weeds that will practically ruin your farm and spread to the fields of your neighbors. These findings pointedly suggest that it is safe to buy Seed only of a thoroughly reputable house whose guarantee stands for something. Know positively that it is Alfalfa Seed, and not something else, and that it will grow. Choice seed, the only kind worth sowing, always commands a good price and is worth it.

The homesteaders of South Dakota west of the Missouri river probably have the finest Alfalfa producing land in the North, and any land that will produce a good crop of Alfalfa will pay a good dividend on $100 per acre. In other words, if you can grow Alfalfa successfully your land is worth $100 per acre. It will produce an income on that amount. It will produce more forage per acre, either green or dry, than any other known Clover or Grass. It successfully resists the fiercest drouth. In the driest weather, when every blade of grass withers for want of moisture, Alfalfa stands up fresh and green as in the spring. It is proof against our severest winters. It is adapted to dry and sandy soil, where other plants fail to grow, as well as those that are deep and rich. Its roots, often measuring 20 to 30 feet in length, force their way down deep into the subsoil in search of moisture and plant food that cannot be reached by any other plant.

To the farmers of **Minnesota** we wish especially to recommend this **Dakota Grown** Alfalfa Seed. Since 1900 the annual production of Alfalfa in **Minnesota** has doubled and trebled. Yours is an Alfalfa State, and the success of your planting depends on the quality and hardness of the Seed.

Alfalfa is better than a bank account, for it never fails or goes into the hands of a receiver. It is weather-proof, for cold does not injure and heat makes it grow all the better. Fire will not kill it. As a borer it is equal to an artesian well; it loves water and bores to reach it. When growing there is no stopping it. Begin cutting a 20-acre field; when your last load is handled at one end of the field it is ready to cut again at the other end. For filling a milk can an Anfalfa-fed cow is equal to a handy pump. Cattle love it, hogs fatten upon it, and a hungry horse wants nothing else. If your land will grow Alfalfa you have the drop on dry weather.

Ready for Cutting.
(Courtesy "Book of Alfalfa.")

Once started on your land, Alfalfa will stay by you like Canada thistles or a first-class mortgage, but only to make you wealthier and happier. Evidences of the profitableness of Alfalfa on irrigated land in the semi-arid regions multiply from year to year.

Our Seed is all **Dakota Grown.** Remember that; and the best for your section that can be secured, no matter where you are located. You should sow from 15 to 20 lbs. per acre. Cut when in full bloom for hay. Weight, 60 lbs. per bu. **Price per lb., 30c; per bu., $12.00; 3 bu., $35.00; 5 bu., $57.00.**

Turkestan Alfalfa—This new Clover has all the merits of the standard Alfalfa, but it has more—it is easier to get the young crop started into growth; it is more hardy and is said to resist drouth better. If it does these things it must soon become the greatest Clover to use for permanent pasture and meadows in all the dry and arid soils. (Bushel, 60 lbs.) **Pound, 30c; 10 lbs., $2.00; 100 lbs., $18.00.**

Seven Days After Third Cutting.
(Courtesy "Book of Alfalfa.")

Kentucky Blue.

Orchard.

Red Top.

Timothy.

Bromus Inermis.

Dakota grown Seed only. New settlers west of the Missouri river in North and South Dakota and Western Nebraska should use this Grass almost exclusively on their land. An exceedingly valuable Grass; succeeds and produces immense crops of high nutritive value on the sterile and arid plains of our Western States, growing luxuriantly on dry, sandy soils where other grasses would perish. It is perennial, and once sown down will stand for ten years. It is one of the surest to obtain a catch from, establishing itself very rapidly; so much so that a good hay crop can be had the first season, followed afterwards by an immense amount of succulent pasturage. On and after the first season two crops a year can be had from it, often running over five tons cured hay per acre. When fully grown the plant stands 4 to 5 feet in height and stools out freely. It is ready to cut the latter part of June. This grand Grass has been highly indorsed by the Experiment Stations, a few of which we give below. The Experiment Station, Garden City, Kan., says: "We have grown Bromus Inermis successfully, and we think it is the coming Grass for the arid regions of the West. It is green from March to November." Prof. Shaw, of Iowa, says: "This Grass cannot be obtained too soon by the farmers of the West." Notes on the Grasses and Forage Plants of Iowa, Nebraska and Colorado, published by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, says: "Bromus Inermis withstands drouth and cold, and is perfectly adapted to conditions existing in Iowa. It makes an excellent growth, and more nearly reaches the ideal of a farmer's Grass than any other sort introduced in recent years. Under favorable conditions two crops can be cut in a single season, and the aftermath is excellent. This is the Russian Grass or Russian Brome Grass of some writers." Sow broadcast at the rate of 20 lbs. per acre (14 lbs. per bu.). We have this variety true to name and absolutely pure. **Per lb., 20c; per bu., $2.00; per 100 lbs., $10.00.** Beware of adulterations.

Meadow Fesque, or English Blue Grass.

We have been able to secure a quantity of Dakota grown Seed. There has been but little threshed in this State, and it will probably not supply the demand. While it lasts you will receive nothing from us but Dakota grown Seed. There could be none better.

One of the best of the so-called natural or permanent Meadow Grasses, and has so well adapted itself to our Northern and Western States as to have become invaluable; in fact, it thrives over as wide a range as any of our Grasses, succeeding as far south as Tennessee. It is greedily eaten by all kinds of stock, is very fattening, and makes excellent hay .It is very hardy and succeeds in almost all soils, but attains its greatest perfection in moist, rich land. Coming into use very early and again late in the fall, it should form a prominent part in all permanent pasture and meadow mixtures. (22 lbs. to the bu.) **Per lb., 25c; per bu., $4.00; per 100 lbs., $19.00.**

Orchard Grass—(Dactylis Glomerata)—The most widely known of all our Grasses. It is of exceptional value for permanent pastures and for hay crops. It is very early, coming in ahead of all the other grasses, recovers quickly after being cut, and endures close cropping by cattle. All kinds of stock relish it greatly, and if cut when it comes into flower makes excellent hay. If allowed to stand, however, it becomes hard and pithy. On this account it should never be sown with Timothy. Thrives well on all soils and attains its greatest perfection on strong, moist and clay lands. (14 lbs. per bu.) **Per lb., 30c; bu., $2.50; 100 lbs., $17.50.**

Tall Meadow Oat Grass—(Avena Elatior)—The earliest of all the grasses and the one that has naturalized itself all through the Western States. It is the first Grass to show itself in spring, and grows rapidly in good soil, showing a height of 4 feet by June. It should be cut for hay just as coming into bloom; will furnish two and three cuttings per year, and is invaluable for early and late pasturage, furnishing a nice, sweet and tender herbage. Sow when alone, 20 to 25 lbs. per acre. (10 lbs. per bu.) **Per lb., 30c; bu., $2.20; 100 lbs., $18.00.**

Kentucky Blue Grass (June Grass, or Smooth-Stalked Meadow Grass, Fancy Cleaned)—(Poa Pratensis)—One of the first grasses to start in the spring; much relished by all kinds of stock, and succeeds on a great variety of soils, particularly on rich, moist lands. Fancy cleaned Seed. (20 lbs. per bu.) **Per lb., 25c; bu., $3.00; 100 lbs., $14.00.**

Red Top, Choice—(Agrostis Vulgaris)—Grows on almost all soils, but does best on moist lands; should be included in all mixtures for seeding down wet or marsh lands. (15 lbs. per bu.) **Per lb., 20c; bu., $2.25; 100 lbs., $14.50.**

English Rye Grass—(Lolium Perenne)—One of the best and most nutritious grasses for permanent meadows and pastures; it endures close cropping and recovers quickly after cutting. Does best on strong, rich soils. (24 lbs. per bu.) **Per lb., 20c; bu., $2.00; 100 lbs., $8.50.**

Italian Rye Grass—An excellent variety, producing a nutritious feed in early spring; if sown early, will produce a large crop at the same season. (18 lbs. per bu.) **Per lb., 20c; bu., $1.85; 100 lbs.. $8.00.**

Timothy—(Phleum Pratense)—Dakota grown; thoroughly recleaned; the best Timothy Seed on earth. You know what Timothy is, and you can grow it. A few years ago it was almost unknown to the farmers and stock growers of South Dakota; today it is growing successfully in the eastern half of South Dakota from the south to the north line. Most farmers have their Timothy and Clover meadows and pastures. A great many of them have threshed more than 2,000 bushels of the Seed. Our Seed is all South Dakota grown, and of the very best grade. (45 lbs. per bu.) **Pound, 15c; 100 lbs., $5.50.**

Hard Fesque—(Festuca Duriuscula)—A very useful Grass, and should be included in all sheep pastures or in permanent pastures for dry, gravelly soils. Produces a very fine and succulent herbage. (14 lbs. per bu.) **Per lb., 20c; bu., $1.45; 100 lbs., $9.50.**

Grasses for Special Purposes.

For Lawns—It is made up of the Seed of several fine-leaved grasses, selected and recommended by the experts of the Agricultural Department at Washington, after a series of most careful experiments extending over several years. We can conceive of no better authority on the subject than these painstaking investigators. It may be said here concerning all these special purpose Grass mixtures that they are based mainly on the results of these field trials at the department and at various State Experiment Stations. The mixture offered here for lawn purposes has been tested thoroughly under the severe conditions of our climate, and have proven so generally satisfactory as to fully warrant us in claiming them to be unexcelled. Pound 35c; **10 lbs., $2.25.**

For shady places, certain fine grasses are used that show a particular aptitude for maintaining their growth in the shade of trees. These grasses are generally shy seeders and consequently the Seed is high priced, as will be noted in our price list, but the results obtained will fully warrant the cost. **Pound, 35c; 10 lbs., $2.25.**

For Permanent Upland Pastures—Farmers frequently desire to lay down certain fields on account of inaccessibility or difficulty of working, as a permanent pasture for their stock. It is highly desirable that the right grasses be selected for the purpose and the location. The ordinary Hay Grasses as a rule will not answer at all, as they will not maintain their growth under the tramping and close cropping of stock. Other grasses, while succeeding well in meadows, are totally unfit for uplands. The Seed we offer under this head is made up of varieties particularly qualified for permanently settling upland pastures. **Pound, 25c; 100 lbs., $14.00.**

For Permanent Meadow Pastures—The object to be obtained in this case is exactly the same as under the last heading, but the location and condition being entirely different, a totally different set of grasses must be used in making up the mixture. The use of this mixture may be relied upon by farmers to give a satisfactory permanent meadow pasture. **Pound, 25c; 100 lbs., $13.50.**

MILLET.

Black Veronezh Manitoba, or Hog Millet—A Mr. Longwell, whose address—west of the river, we believe—has been misplaced, sends us a sample Millet growth which has afforded him a big second growth pasture crop. It seems to have gotten into the ground and comes up without reseeding, causing it to pass for a native plant. Not being able to properly identify the sample sent, we submitted it to Prof. John S. Cole, of Brookings, a high authority upon Dakota grains and grasses, and below we give the professor's reply: "The grain in question is one of the Seed Millets known as Proso, Hog Millet, etc. The particular variety in question is known as Yellow Ural, and is inferior in most respects to either the Black Veronezh or the Red Lump. The grain is usually ground before feeding, is fed to all kinds of stock without any bad effects, and according to feeding experiments that have been conducted here, it is about equal to Barley as a feed. None of the varieties of this group of Millets do well on a wet, heavy soil, being especially adapted to dry sections and dry seasons. The second crop or aftergrowth spoken of by Mr. Longwell does not always appear. It depends much upon the stage of maturity at which the crop is cut."—Dakota Farmer.

This has come to be one of the most valuable crops that the farmer can raise, the Seed being the richest and most valuable Hog Food that can be produced, while the Hay is very valuable for stock. A very much prized peculiarity of the New Manitoba is that the Seed ripens while the hay is yet green, when, if cut properly, can be threshed for Seed, while the hay makes exellent fodder after being threshed. **Pound, 10c; pk., 40c; bu., $1.25.**

German or Golden Millet.

The above photograph is from our own field of German Millet, grown for Seed. Some of the Yankton College buildings may be seen in the distance.

Planted on good land, produces a large crop of hay or forage during the summer months and leaves the ground in the finest condition for Wheat. There is no larger yielding forage plant. Seed is valuable for poultry. (Bushel, 50 lbs.) Sow ½ bu. to the acre. Values constantly changing. Write for prices. **Bu., $1.25; 100 lbs., $2.25.**

Hungarian Grass—(Panicum Germanicum)—A valuable forage plant; withstands drouth; yields well on light soil. Sow broadcast at the rate of 34 to 48 lbs. to the acre and cultivate the same as Millet. (Weight, 48 lbs. per bu.) **Pk., 35c; bu., $1.10.**

The New Siberian—The most wonderfully productive and satisfactory forage plant, possessing in a superior degree all the essential merits of any of the older sorts—exceeding them by far—besides many other points of excellence that distinguishes it and renders it a most valuable addition to the list of forages, and the claims are well founded, which destines it to take front rank if not lead of all the rest. It is said to have come from Russia, which would, of course, give it vigor and hardiness not possessed by those originating in a warm climate. **Pk., 30c; bu., $1.10.**

Japanese Millet—Al things considered, we call this the most valuable thing in our whole list of forage plants. It has been sold under different names, as "Billion Dollar Grass," "Steel Trust Millet," etc., but they are all one and the same thing. We recommend it for the following reasons: First, it makes more hay than German Millet or any other. Second, although it grows so large, sometimes seven or eight feet high, the Hay is of most excellent quality, superior to Corn Fodder. Third, it is adapted to all sections and a great success wherever tried. It does well on low ground. Fourth, two crops a season may be cut from it, or, if left to ripen, it will yield almost as many bushels of Seed per acre as Oats. Fifth, it requires less Seed per acre than any other Millet, 20 to 30 pounds being sufficient. Sixth, it makes fine soilage, especially if mixed with Soja Beans or Sand Vetch. Seventh, it is highly indorsed and recommended by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, by all Experimental Stations and by seedsmen generally. Be sure to order of us, as we are headquarters. Treat it exactly as you would German Millet, only sow it a little earlier for the best results. The latter part of May is about right. We know it will please you. **Pk., 50c; bu., $1.75.**

FLOWER SEEDS.

New and Standard Varieties.

Flowers from Seed are usually known as Annuals, Biennials and Perennials.

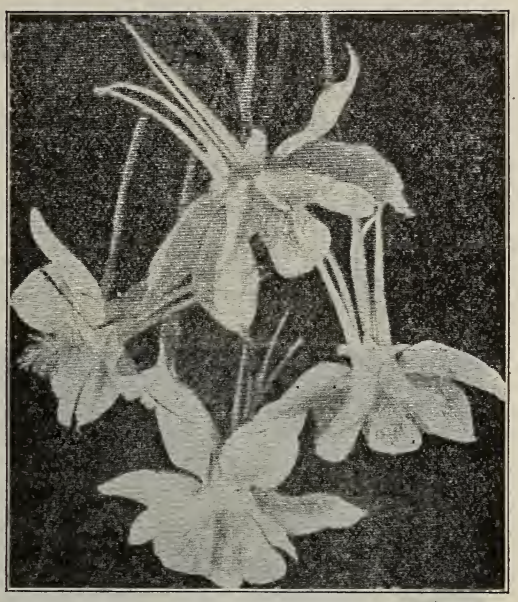
Annuals bloom and ripen Seed the first year and then perish.

Biennials do not generally flower the first season, and are in perfection only one year.

Perennials continue to flower several years in succession. Many of them bloom the first year if sown early.

Hardy Annuals, Biennials and Perennials can be sown in the open ground early in the spring, if desired, and Biennials and Perennials will not require any protection in winter. The blooming period of all classes may be greatly extended by picking off the flowers as soon as they begin to fade.

Half-Hardy Annuals, Biennials and Perennials should not be sown in open ground until settled warm weather, though they can be sown in the house, if desired, early, and afterwards transplanted. The two latter need to be protected in the winter, or if carried over until spring, in cold-frames or greenhouses.



Aquilegia.

Aquilegia (Columbine)—Popular hardy perennials that bloom very freely during spring and early summer. These plants grow wild in the timbered country and are known to all the children as Honeysuckle. They come in a great variety of colors and are easily grown. **Pkt., 5c.**

Alyssum.

Little Gem—Plants 3 to 4 inches high; they soon become a large mass of white scented flowers; fine for bordering; hardy annual. **Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 15c.**

Sweet—Fragrant, white, hardy annual; ½ foot. **Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 10c; oz., 25c.**

Asters.

Hohenzollern—This new race of Asters closely resembles the Giant Flowering Japanese Chrysanthemums. The flowers are very large, with beautifully curled and twisted petals and long stems, which make them invaluable for cut flowers. **Pkt., 10c.**

Truffaut's Paeony-Flowered Perfection — A magnificent globe-shaped. Seed saved from the most perfect of this grand strain; 1½ feet. **Mixed many choice colors, pkt., 10c; ⅛ oz., 25c.**

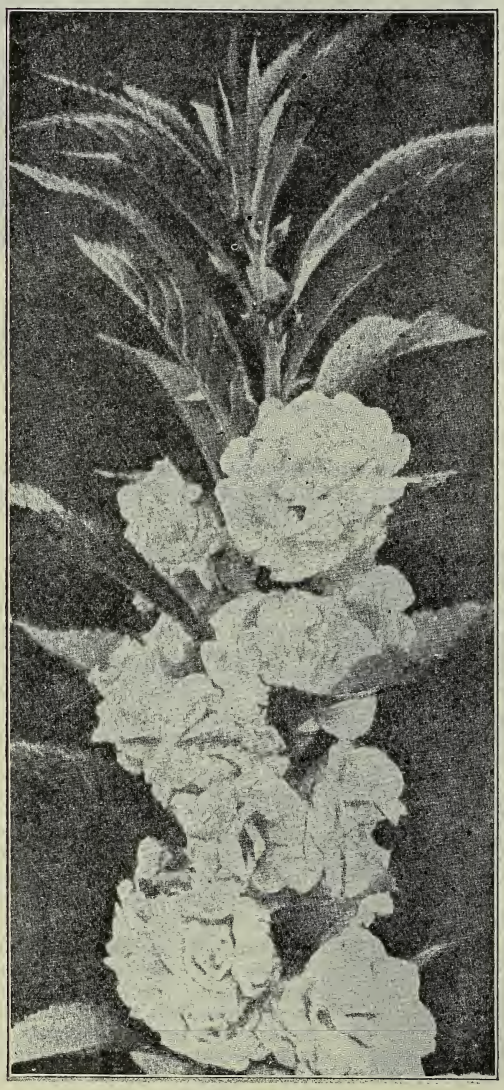
Queen of the Market—The earliest of all the Asters, Grows about 9 inches high and very branching; the fine double flowers are produced freely on long stems, making it valuable for cutting. **Mixed, pkt., 5c; ⅛ oz., 15c.**

New White Branching—The magnificent large double white flowers, 4 inches in diameter, borne upon long stems, are excellent for cutting. The big broad petals are curled so as to give the blossoms the appearance of a graceful Chrysanthemum. **Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 30c; oz., $1.00.**

Ostrich Plume—Plants of strong branching growth 15 to 18 inches high. The large size of flowers, the fine feathery appearance, long stiff stem and early flowering habit combine to make it most desirable for decorations. **Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 30c; oz., $1.00.**

Dwarf Chrysanthemum Flowered—Large double flowers resembling Chrysanthemums, and valuable on account of profuse late flower. All colors mixed. **Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 30c; oz., $1.15.**

Comet Aster—Plants grow 12 to 15 inches high, branch freely; each stem terminates in a fine large double flower. The outer petals are broad, flat and curving outward, while the center of the flower is composed of many short petals slightly pointed. The whole flower has a distinctly feathery effect resembling that of the Japanese Chrysanthemum. Valuable for cut flowers. **Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 35c.**



Antirrhinum—Snap-Dragon.

An old favorite border plant, which has been greatly improved; with dark and glossy leaves and large, curiously-shaped flowers, with finaly marked throats. They bloom the first season from Seed sown in the spring, but the blossoms will be much stronger the second year. Succeeds best in dry, loamy soil. Half-hardy perennial. A few leaves of any light litter thrown over them will help to carry them through the winter, or they may be treated as annuals.

The Giant-Flowered grows about 2 feet high, with larger flowers than the old sorts.

Giant Flowered Firefly—Scarlet, crimson and yellow. **Pkt., 5c.**

Balsam.

Magnificent plants for garden culture. Tender annuals.

Camelia Flowered—The largest flowered of any of the Balsams and perfectly doubled. The individual flowers frequently measure 2½ incres across. The plants forming symmetrical, well branched, erect bushes, the branches being almost covered with the magnificent double flowers. In color they vary from the brightest scarlet to pure white, including spotted violet, royal purple and many others. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.**

Dwarf Balsam—Plants grow 8 to 10 inches high, a solid mass of bloom lasting through the entire summer. Very showy colors. Excellent for border plants. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c,**

Wild Cucumber.

The most rapid growing vine in existence. It will make a growth of 50 feet in a single season and will cover unsightly places quicker than anything else you can plant. It is an excellent shade for summer houses or to train over trellis or porches. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.**

Cannas.

Extra Choice Mixed—Seed saved from 20 varieties of only the very best of the large or Gladiolus-flowered type. Blooms in about ten weeks after planting. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.**

Candytuft.

All the varieties look best in beds or masses. Seed sown in autumn produces flowers in early spring. When sown in April, flowers from July to September, and some of the sorts till frost comes. Hardy annual, 1 foot.

Candytuft Empress, or Snow Queen—A complete mass of large snow-white flowers. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c.**

New Crimson—A profuse bloomer of bright flowers. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c.**

Carnation.

The Carnation has always been one of the most esteemed of the florist's collection, and there is no flower more desirable for the garden. Sow under glass in greenhouse or hotbed, and when of sufficient size transplant one foot apart each way. Half-hardy perennial, 1½ feet.

Extra Choice Double Mixed—Seed saved from choicest German and English stocks. A large portion of this Seed will produce double flowers. **Pkt., 10c.**

Marguerite—Very free flowering. With ordinary care will be in full bloom in four months after sowing the Seed, flowering in profusion until checked by frost. They flourish equally well in open ground or in pots. The flowers range through many shades of red, pink, white, variegated, etc., of fine form and large size. **Mixed, pkt., 5c; ⅛ oz., 20c.**

Carnation.

Cockscomb.

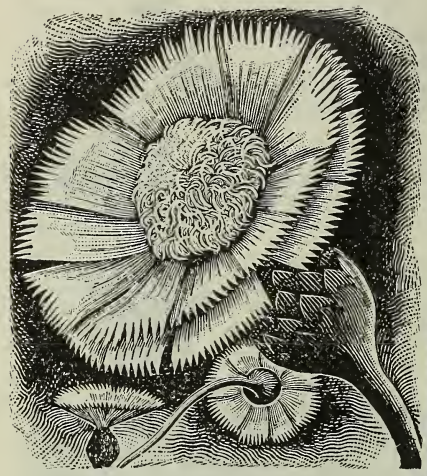
Giant Crimson Empress Maxima—Dwarf plants bearing mammoth bright cockscomb and bronze foliage, making it one of the most attractive of all the Cockscombs. **Pkt., 10c.**

Dwarf Mixed—All colors and shapes. **Pkt., 5c.**

Centaurea.

Centaurea Imperialis—The bushes are about four feet high and covered with large, sweet-scented flowers. Will keep for over a week in water if cut when just about to open. **Pkt., 10c.**

Corn Flower—The Blue Bottle, or Bachelor's Button, is one of the most attractive of all hardy annuals, with its graceful beauty of its old-fashioned flowers. Colors include dark, light blue, pink, rose and white. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.**



Centaurea.

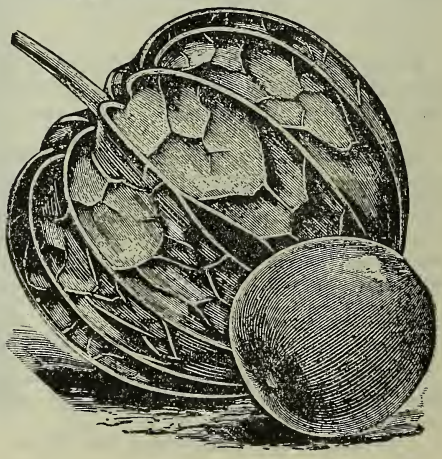
Calliopsis—A very showy border plant, producing flowers in nearly every shade of yellow, orange, crimson, red and brown. **Finest mixed, pkt., 5c.**

Calliopsis.

Cosmos.

Early Flowering—This early flowering strain may now be had in bloom from July to November. It is such a strong, vigorous grower, and its fine, fringe-like foliage is such a pretty background for its lovely spreading flowers of white, pink, crimson or rose-purple, that it can hardly be spared from any garden. All colors, Cosmos, mixed. **Pkt., 5c.**
Giant Flowering Cosmos. **Pkt., 10c.**

Chinese Lantern Plant.



A showy variety of Winter Ground Cherry, making plants 18 to 24 inches high and producing large balloon-like fruits, changing from green to bright crimson as the season advances. The husk covering the fruit measures nearly 2 inches through and the fruit is usually about ¾ of an inch through and excellent for eating from the plant or for preserving. It bears a fruit at every leaf bud, and late in the season is a solid mass of crimson. It is a hardy perennial, roots living over winter in the ground. **Pkt., 10c.**

Cypress Vine.

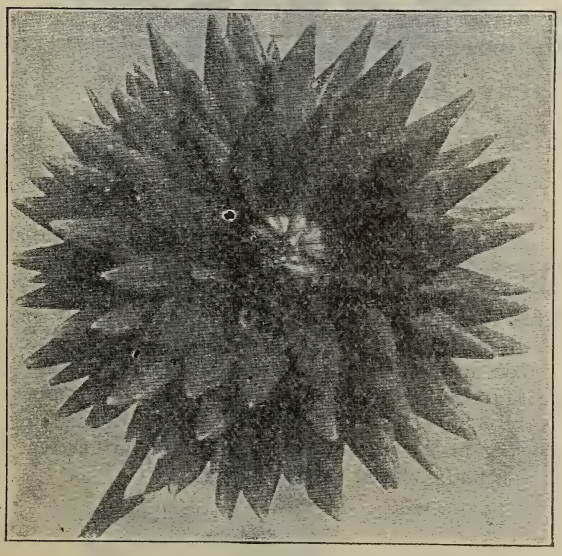
A most beautiful vine, with delicate fern-like foliage and beautiful star-shaped rose, scarlet and white flowers. **Pkt., 5c.**

CYPRESS VINE.

Dianthus—Pink Heddewegia.

For brilliancy of coloring and markings, as well as beautiful forms of flowers, this family cannot be surpassed. The colors range through white, pink and crimson to the very deepest maroon; many varieties are finely fringed. Hardy biennials, but are better treated as annuals, as they bloom early from Seed sown in the spring. **Fancy mixed, pkt., 5c.**

Dianthus—Chinese or Indian Pinks—Hardy biennials; bloom early from seed; extra double flowers in choicest mixture of bright single colors, variegated and spotted. One of the finest for massing in beds. **Pkt., 10c.**



Dahlia.

The New Cactus—One of the finest flowers of late introduction, and where known is rapidly taking the place of the old standard Dahlias. Flowers are quilled and curved, resembling Chrysanthemums; grown on long stems, which make them especially valuable for cut flowers. Our seed is all saved from the newest and most perfect varieties. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c.**

Daisy—Bellis Perennis.

A favorite spring blooming plant. Sow seed early in hotbed or house and transplant to rich, cool, partially shaded situation, though they do quite well in open sunshine. Half-hardy perennial; ½ foot.

Double Mixed—Choice. **Pkt., 5c.**

The Shasta—Luther Burbank, who has originated so many wonderful new fruits, has turned his attention to flowers, and has astonished the floral world with a Daisy which seems to surpass anything he has ever produced in fruit. It is a perfectly hardy perennial that will be a great addition to bedding plants and cut flowers. The plants grow fast and increase rapidly. It is a fine bloomer. A bed of these giant white Daisies in full bloom is a sight worth seeing. The flowers measure 3½ to 4 inches across and are borne on stems 18 inches to 2 feet long. They have two rows of long, broad white petals and a yellow center. The foliage grows near the ground and the numerous long, slender-stemmed white flowers rise most gracefully amid the bed of green. It is a wonderfully effective bedding plant, blooming all through the spring and summer months. The flowers keep in water for two weeks. **Pkt., 10c.**

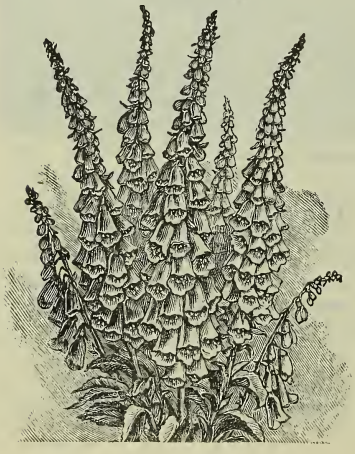
Shasta Daisy "Alaska"—Flowers very large, pure white, on long, stiff stems. **Pkt., 10c.**

Shasta Daisy "California"—Flowers very large, similar to above, but the buds and half-opened flowers are of the most pleasing clear pale lemon yellow, with two rows of petals. When a day or two old, change to pure white. **Pkt., 10c.**

Shasta Daisy "Westralia"—This is distinguished by its branching habit. Buds and newly opened flowers are of a pleasing cream color, semi-double, 3 to 4 inches across, and are produced on fairly long stems in great profusion. **Pkt., 10c.**

One package each of above four "Shasta Daisies" for **35c.**

SHASTA DAISY



Digitalis, or Foxglove.

The Foxgloves are quite stately and highly ornamental plants when well grown, with flower stems at least three feet in height. They are fine for the mixed border, or planted singly in half-shady places near a walk or drive. The racemes of flowers are often two feet in length, containing scores of the prettily spotted thimble-shaped flowers. Perfectly hardy. Sow Seed in spring in the garden and transplant as desired. Perennial. **Mixed varieties, pkt., 5c.**

Burbank's Crimson Flowering Escholtzia.

This was raised by selection for nine years from one of our common California "Poppies," which showed a thread of crimson on the inside of one of the petals.

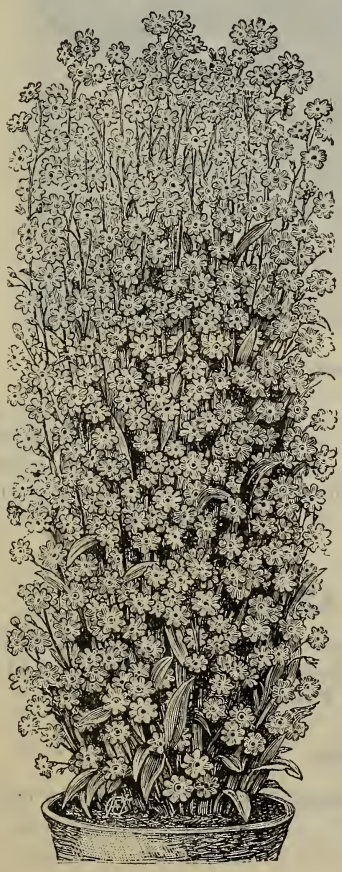
A purplish-crimson shade on the outside of the base of the petals is nothing unusual, as seen in the well-known Mandarin and other strains, and even rarely in wild ones.

My strain has all been produced from one plant, first named above, by most rigid selection from season to season, until now the flowers are of a very clear, rosy crimson, very constant, freely produced, being a wholly new production greatly admired by all who have seen it.

The plants grow about one foot high and a foot or more across.

Very sincrely yours,
LUTHER BURBANK.
Pkt., 10c.

Burbank's Crimson Flowering Escholtzia.



Giant Escholtzia.

Golden West—A grand strain of the well-known favorite California Poppies. The flowers have large, overlapping petals, which are often delicately waved at the edges, showing beautiful and varied forms. The color is an intense shining yellow, with an orange blotch. Hardy annual. **Pkt., 5c.**

Escholtzia, Double Yellow—This wonderful new double yellow California poppy is the first of the doubles to be introduced. Plants grow to about 12 inches in height; bloom very early from seed. This should be in all flower gardens. **Pkt., 10c.**

Forget-Me-Not.

Forget-Me-Not—This charming little blue flower succeeds best in damp, shady situations, but will thrive in almost any soil. The Victoria Blue which we offer is the largest flowering, and continues in bloom the longest of any. **Pkt., 5c.**

Four O'Clock—Marvel of Peru.

A handsome, free-flowering, half-hardy perennial; blooming the first season from Seed. The flowers, which are produced in clusters, open in the afternoon and wither the next morning. They can be kept like Dahlias. Our mixture contains a fine variety of colors. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c.**

Godetia—Dwarf Crimson Glow.

This splendid new Godetia is the most brilliant, easily grown flower that we are sending out this year. It forms a compact bush about 9 inches high completely covered with flowers of the most dazzling intense crimson. A bed of this variety produces a vivid effect, the intensity of which it is impossible to describe. The picture will convey some idea of its splendid color, but to be fully appreciated it must be seen growing. **Pkt., 15c; 2 pkts., 25c.**

Godetia—Duchess of Albany.

Color, satiny white; grows a trifle taller than Crimson Glow, and these two varieties planted in a bed are a wonderful contrast and very beautiful, and to secure the best effect should be planted that way. **Pkt., 10c.**

Godetia—Gloriosa.

Deep blood red, very compact; one of the standard old varieties, and the favorite in every garden. **Pkt., 5c.**

Godetia, best mixed, **pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.**

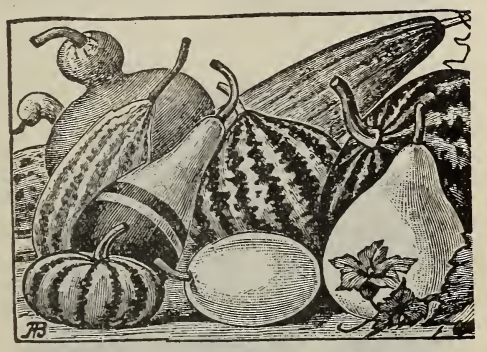
Gaillardia.

Gaillardia.

Gaillardia, or Blanket Flower—Finest single mixed. The flowers are greatly admired for their rich blending of colors. They thrive well anywhere. Large single flowers in red, scarlet, yellow and orange. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.**

New Double—Large bright-colored double flowers, useful for cutting. The colors embrace Sulfer, Golden, Yellow, Orange, Amaranth and Claret. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.**

Gypsophila, or Babies' Breath—The flowers are small, star-like and borne on feathery sprays, which are highly esteemed for cut flowers, as they lend a most graceful effect when combined with Sweet Peas or Nasturtiums in bouquets. We offer the improved strain of the large flowering kind. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.**



Gourds.

A tribe of climbers, with curiously-shaped fruit in various colors. Being of rapid growth, they are fine to cover old fences, trellises, stumps, etc. Do not plant the Seed till the danger of frost is over, and select rich, mellow ground. Tender annual climbers, 10 to 20 feet.
Fine mixed, pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.

Hollyhock.

One of our grandest summer and autumn flowering plants. For a background to a flower garden perhaps no plant is so useful. The flowers are as double as a rose, of many shades of color, from deep yellow, red, purple to pure white. Plant the Seed in June or July in open ground, the following summer they will bloom. If the Seed is sown very early in spring some will bloom the first season. Hardy perennial, 3 to 5 feet. **Mixed pkt., 5c.**

Mammoth Fringed Hollyhock, Allegheny—The flowers of this grand variety are from 4 to 6 inches across, single, semi-double and double, finely fringed and curled. The colors are shell pink, rose and ruby red, crimson and maroon, a shade or two deeper at the center and exquisitely tinted toward the edge. The blooming season is from June until frost. **Choice mixed, pkt., 10c.**

Heliotrope—Giant Hybrid—Highly valued for the fragrance of its flowers and duration of bloom. Succeeds in any rich, light soil out of doors, or for pot culture indoors. Easily grown from Seed, blooming first summer if sown early. The flowers of this variety are larger than those of the ordinary heliotrope. **Pkt., 10c.**

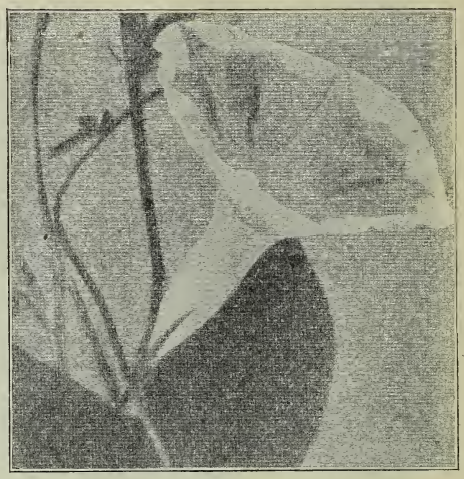
Hellianthus, or Double Sunflower—Double Chrysanthemum flowered. This variety grows about six feet high and bears profusely all summer long. The perfectly double flowers are bright yellow and of many different sizes, from 3 to 6 inches in diameter. A row of these across our trial grounds this summer attracted great attention on account of the immense number of flowers always open and their bright yellow color. **Pkt., 10c.**

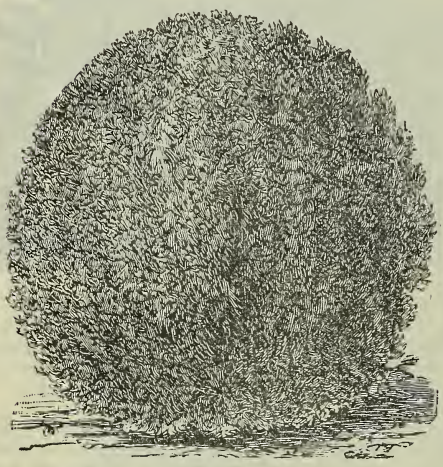
MANY-FLOWERED DOUBLE SUNFLOWER.

Ice Plant—Handsome plant for baskets, rock work, vases and edgings. Leaves and stems appear as though covered with ice crystals; easily grown. **Pkt., 5c.**

Ipomaea Mikado.

A new Japanese climbing vine producing flowers measuring from 4 to 5 inches across, in the greatest variety of colors. The leaves are large, glossy dark green and will grow to the height of 20 feet in a very short time. This is an especially good plant for trellis or covering porches, outbuildings or fences. **Pkt., 15c.**





Kochia.

Kochia, or Summer Cypress—An easily grown annual about 3 feet high. Throughout the summer it is a beautiful green, but turns to a bright red in autumn. It is of perfectly rounded form, with very fine foliage and stems. Is used for ornamental exhibits or borders. **Pkt., 5c.**

Lobelia—Crystal Palace—A most excellent and useful plant for bedding. Compact, erect growth; flowers deep blue. Seed should be covered lightly. **Pkg., 5c.**

Lupinus Mixed—Deep blue **Texas Lupin**—Loveliest spikes of deepest sea blue flowers, delicate fragrance, easily grown and very satisfactory. **Pkg., 5c.**

Lychnis, Chalcedonica or Burning Star—One of the greatest hardy biennials, which grow and bloom year after year, requiring no protection and easily started. Color brilliant scarlet. **Pkg., 5c.**

Linum or Scarlet Flax—One of the most showy annuals for flower beds and masses. Brilliant crimson-scarlet flowers., 1 inch across, borne in wonderful profusion. **Pkg., 5c.**

Larkspur—Delphinium.

ANNUAL VARIETIES.

Beautiful plants. They prefer a cool soil and season. Sow seed in fall, or early in spring. The branching varieties grow two feet high, and should stand eighteen inches apart. The annual varieties are very free bloomers, and produce large spikes of flowers, white, pink, rose, light blue, dark blue and violet. In some varieties the flowers are double, in others single. The beautiful plume-like foliage is very ornamental, and the whole series are excellent for bouquets and table decorations.

Double Rocket—One foot in height, mixed colors. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.**

PERENNIAL VARIETIES.

The perennial Larkspurs are valuable plants. Foliage clean and pretty; habit strong and good; flowering branches of some varieties often four feet high; flower spikes 6 inches or more in length. Propagated by division of roots and from seed. Sow seed in open ground, early in spring, and strong plants will be produced by fall that will flower the next spring, some of them the first season.

New Large-Flowering Hybrids—Three to six feet high; flowers of various shades, very showy; finest varieties mixed. **Pkt., 5c.**

Mignonette.

Seeds of Mignonette may be sown at any season, so that by having pots prepared at different times a succession of flowers can be secured. Seeds sown early in the garden will give flowers through the summer. Plant in a cool place and it will con-

tinue to bloom all through the fall. For winter blooming keep in a cool room till buds are formed and begin to show, then bring into a temperature not exceeding 50 degrees at night. Very few cultivate the Sweet Mignonette compared with the many that might show their love for this sweet little flower. Annual.

Sweet—A well-known fragrant plant. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.**

Giant Pyramid—A mammoth variety. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.**

Marigold.

The African and French Marigolds are valuable for their flowers in autumn, and can be grown to advantage in little clumps with other plants in the front of shrubbery or in the garden border. The African varieties are the taller in growth, and produce large, self-colored blossoms. The French varieties are smaller, some of them being elegantly striped and spotted. The dwarf-growing kinds adapt themselves to spots where the taller varieties would be unsuitable. Seeds can be sown in a cold-frame or in a seed-bed in the open border, and the young plants transplanted late in the spring to where they are to remain. They succeed best in a light soil, with full exposure to the sun. Annual.

African Marigolds—Mixed varieties. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 50c.**

French Marigolds—Mixed. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 50c.**

Tall Morning Glories.

Fine Mixed—A great variety of colors of the popular old-fashioned Morning Glory. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c.**

Nasturtiums.

The Nasturtium is one of the popular flowers of the present time, and is continually growing in favor for the table, also for decorating the lawn and veranda. It is easily cultivated and can be used in a great variety of places. Hardy annuals.

Tall or Trailing Nasturtiums.

These are all of strong, vigorous growth and can be trained upon strings or wires, or for covering fences or trellis.

Sunlight—Flowers of the largest size are most beautifully colored. Clear rich golden yellow. In this you will find flowers measuring nearly three inches across and are produced most profusely. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., 90c.**

Midnight—Plants of extremely deep dark green foliage, flowers are a deep brownish red. The soft, velvety texture of petals are crumpled or partly folded. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., $1.00.**

Moonlight—Foliage light green, very rapid grower, light straw-yellow flowers of unusual size borne in great profusion. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., $1.00.**

Flammeum—Rich salmon scarlet, marbled with velvety brown. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., $1.00.**

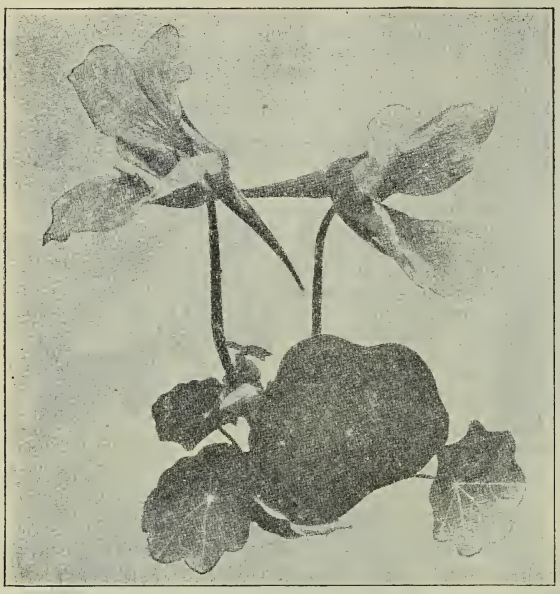
Tall Mixed—Including all of the above and hundreds of other varieties. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 70c.**

Tom Thumb Mixed—This mixture is composed of all the best Tom Thumbs and is remarkable both for brilliancy of color and perfection of individual flowers. The low price at which we are offering this Seed brings it within the reach of everyone, and it should be planted liberally. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 90c.**

Ivy-Leafed Nasturtium Golden Butterfly—Is a strikingly beautiful bush type. Dwarf in habit of growth. Leaves of a distinctly ivy-shaped form; blooms very early and becomes quickly covered with bright golden orange flowers. The flowers are beautifully fringed at edges of petals and at the throat, and resemble golden butterflies; hence the name. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c.**

Lady Bird—Plants of dwarf, compact growth, finely rounded form and heavy ribbed foliage. The flowers have a very distinct open form and fringed or toothed petals of the new, heavy-ribbed type. The color is a bright orange yellow, each petal being fully marked with brown blotch at the base, where it joins the throat. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c.**

Tom Thumb Nasturtiums.



These are of dwarf, compact, rounded growth, and like all Tom Thumbs succed best on light, well drained soil, or in slightly raised beds. The Tom Thumb Nasturtium are much freer bloomers than any of the other varieties and are excellent for border plants.

King of Tom Thumbs—Glowing scarlet flowers with very dark green foliage. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c.**

King Theodore—Dark foliage and flowers of a rich, velvety crimson. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c.**

Empress of India — Deep purplish green leaves, flowers dark rich salmon-scarlet. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c.**

Aurora—Bright chrome yellow, veined with purplish carmine. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c.**

Ruby King—Bright ruby red with a salmon tint. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c.**

Golden Queen — Of finely rounded form, only six to eight inches high, with small light golden green leaves. The flowers are self-colored in a light tint of orange yellow, intensely glowing. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c.**

Lobb's Nasturtiums.

Giant of Battles—The foliage and flowers are smaller than the common tall Nasturtium. The wonderful profusion of bloom makes it particularly desirable. Sulphur or primrose yellow, with rosy markings. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c.**

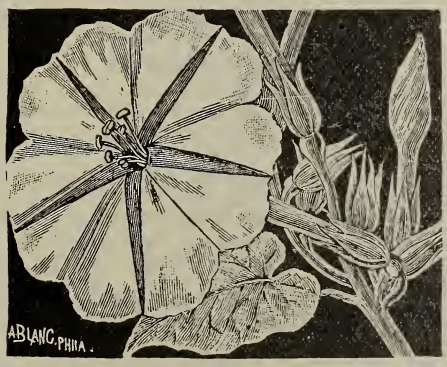
Pansies.

One of the most interesting classes of flowers grown. A bed of Pansies in bloom always has something new for you in variety of color and marking every time you

visit it. Although they are in bloom continuously from spring until late in the fall, the flowers are much larger during the cool weather than through the heat of summer. The Seed may be sown in the hotbed, in boxes in the house or in the open ground. If sown in the spring, get them in as early as possible so they will come into bloom before the hot, dry weather comes on. Seed sown in May or June will produce very fine flowers from August to winter. Sown later and slightly protected during the winter with leaves or other light litter, they will make good, strong blooming plants for early spring. Very best mixed. **Pkt., 5c.**

Giant Pansy

Giant Flowering—These include the best of the German Giant Pansies, ruffled edges and various colors. **Pkt., 10c.**



Impomea—Moon Flower.

Tender annuals of rapid growth, with beautiful and varied flowers; for covering old walls, trellises, arbors or stumps of trees they are invaluable; 15 to 20 feet.

Heavenly Blue—Flowers 4 to 5 inches across, in large clusters, produced in such abundance as to nearly hide the foliage; color a beautiful sky blue. **Pkt., 10c.**

Grandiflora—(Moon-Flower)—One of the most showy of the annual climbers. A rapid growing vine, easily reaching a height of 25 to 30 feet during the season. At night and during dull days the plants are covered with large, pure white, fragrant flowers, 5 to 6 inches in diameter. **Pkt., 10c.**

Moon Flower, Mixed, including blue, red and white. **Pkg., 5c.**

Petunia.

For outdoor decoration or house culture few plants are equal to this class. They commence flowering early and continue a mass of bloom throughout the whole season, until late in the fall; easily cultivated, requiring rich soil and a sunny situation.

Single Grandiflora—Choicest mixed Seed, saved from show flowers. Very large. **Pkt., 10c.**

Hybrida Striped Mixed—Pkt., 5c.

Howard's New Star—Each flower shows a large, distinct five-pointed white star on a bright crimson or purplish crimson ground. Late in the fall, when the weather becomes colder, the edges of the white star become feathery, with fine lines of rose and crimson, while on other flowers the entire white portion is suffused with soft rose pink. The plants begin to bloom early and flower profusely. **Pkt., 10c.**

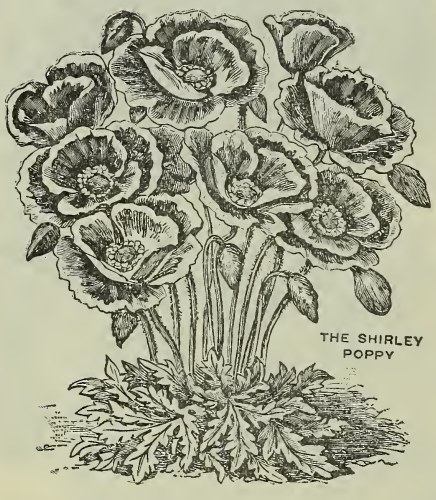
Phlox.

For a splendid mass of colors and a constant display this is not excelled by any other annual, commencing to bloom quite early and continuing until severe freezing. The Phlox colors range from purest white to blood red or crimson. For masses of separate colors and for cutting for bouquets or vases are unsurpassed. The Seed may be planted in the open ground May 1st or in hotbed or house earlier, and afterwards transplanted to where wanted. Give good, rich ground and set plants 8 to 10 inches apart each way. Hardy annuals; 1 foot.

Phlox Drummondi Grandiflora—Large flowered section. These are decided improvements over the old class, with much larger flowers, a better range of colors and of more compact growth. Choice mixed, all colors. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c.**

Star-Shaped Phlox—(Star of Quedlinburgh)—The most interesting of the Phlox family, bearing pretty star-shaped and fringed flowers, rich in colors, varying from violet blue to deep rose and blood red, margined with white. Starred and fringed; choice mixed. **Pkt., 5c.**

Phlox Drommondi Nana—This strain is of dwarf, compact habit, growing about six inches high; splendid for pot culture or for ribbon lines and for massing. Dwarf, in choicest mixtures. **Pkt., 10c.**


THE SHIRLEY POPPY

Poppies—Annual.

This exceedingly showy and easily cultivated class of plants grows and blooms in any ordinary soil, and is among the showiest of all annuals. Sow the Seed where the plants are intended to be grown, as they do not bear transplanting well.

Paeony-Flowered—Splendid large double flowers, all colors, mixed. **Pkt., 5c.**

Shirley—Fine for cutting; cut in the morning while the dew is on. The colors range from bluish white through many tints to bright crimson. Mixed; 2½ feet. **Pkt., 5c.**

Mikado—Very distinct in character and color from any other class of Poppies. The flowers are brilliant scarlet and white, with beautifully curved petals like a Japanese Chrysanthemum. **Pkt., 5c.**

Tulip—The two outer petals form a cup around the two erect center petals, giving the flower the appearance of a Tulip. The color is intense scarlet, the deep black spots appearing at the base of each petal. **Pkt., 5c.**

Carnation Flowered—Brilliant, large, showy, double flowers of various colors. **Pkt., 5c.**

Double Mixed—Annual varieties. **Pkt., 5c.**

Single Mixed—Annual varieties. **Pkt., 5c.**

New Hardy Perennials, Oriental Red—This new race of Oriental poppies when once planted continue blooming for several years without further trouble. The flowers often measure 6 inches across and are the most intense brilliant red. **Pkt., 10c.**

Portulaca.

There is scarcely any flower in cultivation that makes such a dazzling display of beauty as a bed of many-hued brilliant-colored Portulacas. They thrive best in a rather rich, light loam or sandy soil, and an exposed, sunny situation. Half-hardy annual.

Double Mixed—All colors. **Pkt., 10c.**

Single Mixed—All colors. **Pkt., 5c.**

Portulaca

Rincinus or Castor Bean.

The Ricinus has very ornamental foliage and beautiful, showy fruit. Fine for the center of a bed, as it gives a magnificent semi-tropical appearance; or, planted thick, it makes a fine screen or hedge. Plant Seed in open, very rich, deep-spaded

ground, in a dry situation, as soon as safe in spring. The common Castor Oil Bean is cultivated for the oil, and grows about 20 bushels per acre. Annual.

Cambodgensis—The finest dark-foliaged Ricinus. Leaves maroon; stem nearly black; fruit bronzy purple. Five feet. **Pkt., 5c.**

Gibsoni Dwarf—This seldom grows over two or three feet high, making very showy plants wtih the very finest dark foliage. **Pkt., 5c.**

Sweet Peas.

Of all the annual flowers there are none that have come into popular favor over the entire world and have been improved so much in the last few years as the Sweet Peas, and it is marvelous the wonderful improvement that has been made in them. From a few ordinary colors of inferior small flowers they have, by careful selection and breeding, covered almost the entire range of colors and have produced flowers measuring over 2½ inches across, and from the old-fashioned straight-edged type they have produced the ruffled and the butterfly Sweet Peas. The most easily grown of any of the annuals, blooming from early summer until killed by the heavy autumn frosts. No other flower equals them for cutting and few last as well. To bloom to their best the flowers should be cut every day, in the evening. By morning the vines will be entirely covered with the bright, showy flowers. We are offering in the following list the very best selections of the late introductions. Our list is not as long as some are offering, but what we lack in number we make up in quality.

The Countess Spencer Type.

This new race of Sweet Peas is of the ruffled edge or butterfly type. They bear two to four flowers to the stem and often measure two inches across, and resemble in their best the orchid. We offer the latest production of this Countess Spencer type.

Countess Spencer—A great large flower of the finest type and most beautiful coloring. It is immense in size, delicate in color and shades. Stems are unusually long, which makes it especially valuable for cut flowers. This variety varies in color. You will find white with pink edging, orange with pink, and light and dark pink. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., 90c.**

George Herbert — (New Countess Spencer)—This variety is offered by us this year for the first time and is one of the new colors of the Countess Spencer type. Almost a self carmine, wavy standard, immense flowers and wonderful bloomer. **Pkt., 15c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., 90c.**

George Herbert.

John Ingham.

John Ingham—This is the deepest color existing in this great new race. Is a seedling of the Countess Spencer, having a large flower and beautiful form of its parent, with a much deeper color. It is a rich carmine in the standard and deep rosy pink in the wings. The rich, warm shade is both bright and pleasing. The flowers frequently measure two inches across and come generally four to a spray; of vigorous growth. The vines bloom profusely. **Pkt., 15c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., 90c.**

Minnesota wins our National Corn Show Specials. What's the matter with Minnesota?

H. P. Hanson of Freeborn County, Minn., Minnesota 13, $25.00. Martin George of Martin County, Gurney's Hybrid Model Dent, $25.00. Are you going to let Minnesota win them in 1909?

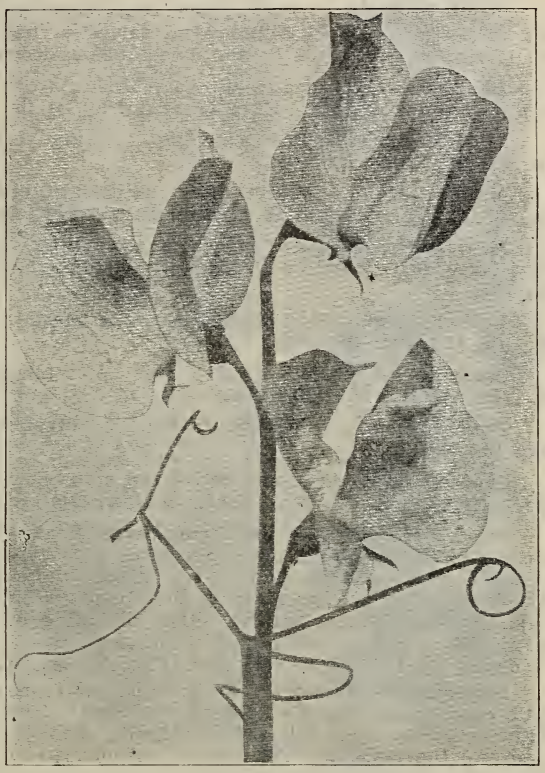
National Corn Show to be held at Omaha again.

Eckford's New Sweet Peas.

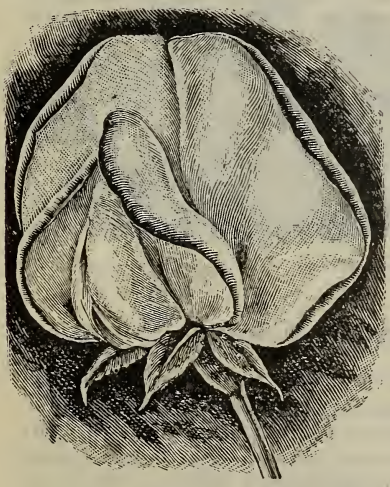
The Eckford Strain of Sweet Peas is as well known in the flower seed world and as well appreciated as Livingston's name among the tomato growers, and is as much appreciated. Mr. Eckford has introduced nearly all of our improved varieties of the standard Sweet Peas.

Earl Cromer—A very delightful well-expanded flower. Crimson in color, the back of the standard being overlaid with a pleasing red chocolate. The inside of the standard and wings is shaded with soft lilac. The plant is a strong grower, producing the flowers on long, strong stems. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., $1.00.**

Horace Wright—This is a color that stands quite alone, being an entirely new deep self-blue, but of such substance and brightness that for garden effect it is exceedingly telling and for show purposes is indispensable. The flowers are of expanded type and of giant size, borne on long, stout stems from 18 to 20 inches. The plant is a strong grower. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., $1.00.**



Horace Wright.



David R. Williamson—This is a grand flower, with fine, erect standards of bright indigo blue. The wings are of slightly lighter shade of blue, imparting an effective brightness to the whole flower. This is a great advance in the indigo section and will prove a telling variety on the show bench. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., $1.50.**

Henry Eckford—This extremely handsome and distinct flower has caused great excitement among lovers of Sweet Peas. Perfect in shape and size and unique in color. It has received recognition wherever shown. The color is described as an intense, bright shiny orange self, quite unique and absolutely distinct. In shape the flower is perfect. Standard upright and expanded. True giant type, frequently measuring 2 inches across. The plant is wonderfully free flowering, robust, vigorous in growth and spreading. **Pkt., 15c; oz., 35c; ¼ lb., $1.00.**

Cupid Sweet Peas.

Plants are seldom more than 6 inches in height and form a dense mat of rich green foliage 15 inches in diameter. Flowers are equal in size to the tall varieties, but are placed closely together, generally three to four at the top of the tall, stiff stem. These are especially suited to light, dry soils or hot situations, and will grow in such places where the tall varieties would be quickly dried up and killed by blight. Protracted dry weather induces them to grow with vigor and flower most freely. Seed should be sown rather thickly in drill, forming a beautiful border of dark green thickly starred with the brilliant blossoms. For heavier, moist soils the bed should be slightly raised and plants should be about 10 inches apart. The Cupids come in almost every color, and we offer the mixed only, containing all the shades. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 70c.**

Standard Tall Sweet Peas.

These are the standard Sweet Peas from which all improvements have come, and in getting these new improved varieties they have improved this type until it would not be recognized by the Sweet Pea growers of ten years ago.

Black Michael—Bright, shiny, reddish maroon; rapid grower, early bloomer and one of the most showy. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 70c.**

Lord Roseberry—Rose carmine, showing veins of deeper rose. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 70c.**

Maid of Honor—White edged with light blue. One of the most unique and beautiful of the tall standard Sweet Peas. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 70c.**

Miss Willmott—New, richest orange pink shaded. This is a very good and very large sort, which we especially recommend. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., 90c.**

Bolton's Pink—Pink shaded rose. A specially grand new flower. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., 90c.**

Salopian—A grand scarlet. Does not scald in the hottest sunshine. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 70c.**

Prima Donna—A beautiful shade of blush pink. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 70c.**

America—The brightest blood red striped with white. The most showy of all the variegated Sweet Peas. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 70c.**

Superb Mixture Tall Flowering Sweet Peas—We recognize the fact that a great portion of the growers of Sweet Peas are using them to cover unsightly fences, stumps, or for screens, and prefer mixed colors to one straight variety. To meet this demand we are introducing the Gurney's Superb Mixture, which contains Seed from hundreds of the best varieties, including every shade and color that you will get in the named varieties, and, wishing to have every one grow a line of these Peas, we have placed the price very low. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; ½ lb., 35c; lb., 55c.**

Sweet Pea Collections—We have put up from our very best varieties some ¼-lb., ½-lb. and pound boxes of Sweet Pea Seed. They are of the choicest varieties, including the Spencer and Eckford type. The ¼-lb. are put up in eight varieties, ½ oz. to the package. The ½-lb. are put up in eight varieties, 1 oz. to the package. The pound boxes are put up 1 oz. to the package, 16 packages. **The ¼-lb. sell for 60c, the ½-lb. for $1.00 and the pound at $1.80.**

Sylvia—Scarlet Sage.

(Half-Hardy Annual.)

Splendens (Large-Flowered Scarlet Sage)—Under our hot summer sun this "flame-colored" beauty is the most gorgeous of all plants. For months the blaze of flaming scarlet is intensely brilliant with great spikes of bloom, completely concealing the foliage. A single plant will carry as many as 200 spikes of flowers, each 10 inches long. **Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 50c.**

Salvia Volcano.

Of all varieties of Salvia cultivated this is undoubtedly the most satisfactory and finest of them all. It grows about 20 inches high, pyramidal form, and is a mass of extra long racemes of fiery red, trumpet-shaped flowers. It is the earliest Salvia of any. Seed planted in the open ground will bloom by July 1st and continue until frost. The plants may be taken up from the open ground before frost and will bloom continuously in the house through the winter. It is easily grown from seed and comes true to name. For earlier flowers they should be planted in a hotbed and given same care as cabbage or tomatoes. Do not plant outdoors until danger of frost is past. **Pkt., 15c; two pkts., 25c.**

Stocks—Gilly Flowers.

The Ten Weeks Stocks are generally cultivated, and bloom from 10 to 12 weeks after being sown; they grow from 6 to 18 inches high, and when grown in light, rich soil they bear an immense quantity of bloom, each plant forming a perfect bouquet of delightful fragrance. Half-hardy annual.

Double Giant Perfection Ten Weeks—Tall, late flowering class. Choice mixed. **Pkt., 5c.**

Salpiglosis.

Grandiflora—This has long been one of our Favorite Flowers, but has never attained the popularity to which it is entitled. Nature can only paint its colors. It is a splendid half-hardy annual, with flowers of a peculiar richness, very delicately and beautifully penciled. Very effective in the sunlight, which brings out the beautiful tints and veinings. Unsurpassed for cutting. Plants about 2 feet in height. Mixed colors. **Pkt., 5c.**

Salpiglosis.

Sweet William.

The best varieties of Sweet William are of exceedingly beautiful colors, very large and almost perfect in form, with tresses of great size. Treatment as for Carnation. The plants are perfectly hardy, and may be increased by division of the roots. The colors pass from white to pink, crimson, carmine and purple, with distinct eye encircled with color differing from the rest of the flower, like Phlox or Verbenas. They make very durable cut flowers. It is well to raise new plants every year from Seed, for old plants become debilitated and unsightly, and the flowers decrease in size.

Perfection — (Auricula-Flowered) — Single varieties, mixed. **Pkt., 5c.**

Dwarf Mixed—These seldom grow over 6 to 8 inches high. Profuse bloomers; excellent for borders or edging. **Pkt., 5c.**

Verbenas

Very few plants will make such a gorgeous display during the summer months as the Verbenas, or furnish more flowers for cutting. Start Seed in the house or under glass early in the spring and transplant after three or four inches of growth. Good, healthy plants can be produced from Seed as readily as almost any tender annual. They flower in July and continue strong and healthy until destroyed by frosts. Our stock today stands unrivaled.

Auricula-Flowered, or White-Eyed—Mixed colors. **Pkt., 10c.**
Mixed colors, pkt., 5c.

Zinnias.

A showy, free-flowering, easily grown plant for the summer garden. The Seed can be sown early in hotbed and transplanted or sown later in the open ground. Hardy annuals.

Tall Double Large-Flowered—A class too well known to need any description. Double choice mixed. **Pkt., 5c.**

Dwarf Mixed—Double Dahlia-like flowers of all the best colors. **Pkt., 10c.**

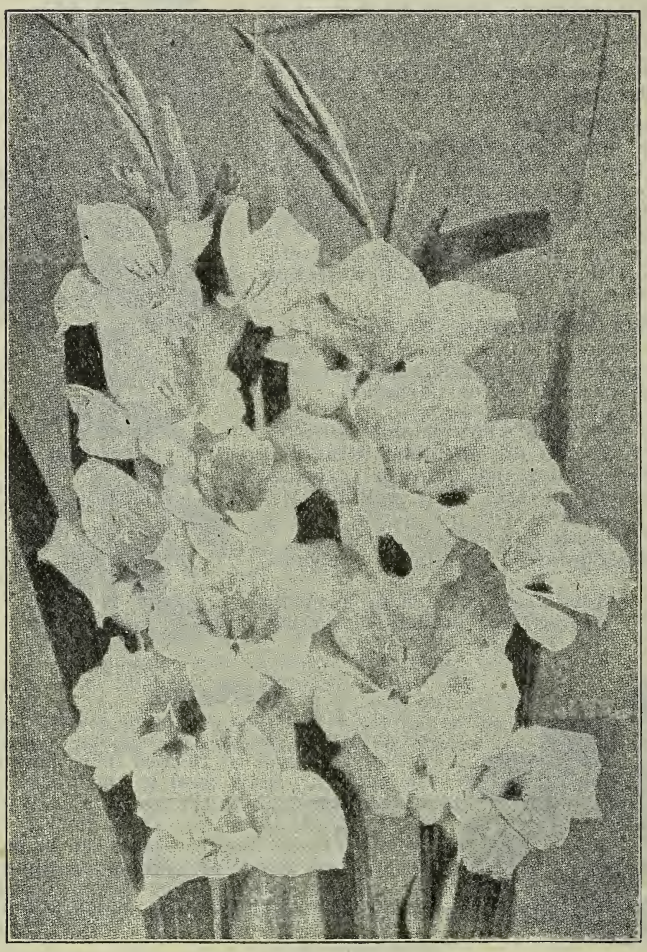
Double Lilliput—Compact bushes bearing small, perfectly double ponpon-shaped flowers of bright colors. **Pkt., 10c.**

Zeamaize—(Variegated Japanese)—Another oddity from the Flowery Kingdom. They have taken our American corn, made a bush of it and striped the leaves and sent it back to us in this condition. **Pkt., 5c.**

Wild Flower Garden.

This is a combination of all the very best annuals. We recommend this for sowing in beds where you want a quick showing of bright colors that will last until frost comes. Also recommend it highly for mixture with Lawn Grass where making a new lawn. Do not sow in sod, as it would not be satisfactory to you. Sowed on new lawn, it gives you a fine showing of all the best annuals mixed with the green grass, where it pleases the eye and the little ones to see fine, bright flowers. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c.**

GLADIOLUS.
Summer Flowering Bulb.



A search through the flower kingdom, be it ever so painstaking and complete, will discover no flower of such easy culture or embracing so great a range of color in such endless combinations and varieties as the Gladiolus. Although properly called "The People's Flower," it is today almost unknown to those to whom the great beauty of form and exquisite coloring of newer hybrids would surely commend it. Rare and expensive Orchids do not compare in rich beauty with this superb new Gladiolus, and barely equal them in durability when cut, for the Gladiolus presents its real beauty more fully when cut as the first flower opens, developing its magnificent spike in water in the house.

The named varieties offered by us are the very latest and are not to be compared with ordinary grown bulbs. The mixture and hybrids offered are the finest that can be produced and contain a larger number of the very latest high-priced varieties, and are certainly a grand lot. At our very low price you should order largely of the Gladiolus. The bulbs offered are absolutely first size and quality.

Augusta.

Lovely pure white with blue anthers; strong, straight spike, often having two or three branches. **Each, 8c; doz., 65c; 100, $4.00.**

Baron-Staffe.

Clear lilac, stained pale violet and yellow. A very rare and beautiful flower. **Each, 10c; doz., $1.00; 100, $7.00.**

Brenchleyensis.

Vermillion-scarlet; an old variety, but much wanted on account of brilliant color. **Each, 5c; doz., 50c; 100, $2.50.**

Marie Lemoine.

Slender spike, well extended flowers, upper division of a pale creamy color flushed salmon lilac; the lower division spotted violet and yellow. A very dainty variety. **Each, 8c; doz., 70c; 100, $4.00.**

"1900."

Good-sized blossom of rich red, spotted with prominent white spots on the three lower petals. **Each, 6c; per doz., 60c; per 100, $4.00.**

Silver Trophy Strains.

Groff's World's Best New Hybrid Seedlings. This section is composed of rare blues, in clematis, lilac and heliotrope shades. This is a new strain, perhaps never offered before. **Each, 7c; per doz., 75c; per 100, $6.00.**

Groff's Hybrid Seedlings.

The most popular strain in America. The original introduction of Mr. Groff's were awarded certificate of merit by the Society of American Florists, New York, 1900, where they defeated the whole Childsi section, exhibited in competition by the introducer. In this section we have every variety of Mr. Groff's introductions, and contains all colors. **Each, 5c; per doz, 40c; per 100, $2.50.**

Meadow-Vale Mixture.

Including the largest number of the most magnificent varieties of any popular mixture of commerce. **Each, 5c; per doz., 40c; per 100, $2.50.**

Tuberose.

For outdoor planting in spring. This valuable, sweet-scented flower is too well known to need description. For early flowering pot the bulbs as soon as received; for succession, keep dry or pot at once for root growth and keep in temperature of about 50 degrees. When wanted, move to living room.

Dwarf Excelsior Pearl—Grows about 24 inches high and blooms early, bearing pure white, double, very large, sweet-scented flowers. **Each, 5c; doz., 50c.**

Variegated Leaved—This is an early single kind, with the green leaves finely marked and edged with stripes of gold flowers, single white. **Each, 5c; doz., 50c.**

Single, or Orange-Flowered—Blooms very early; flowers white and very fragrant, resembling orange blossoms. **Each, 5c; doz., 50c.**

Albino—Early, dwarf; flowers waxy white and single; most fragrant. **Each, 5c; doz., 50c.**

"Excelsior Pearl" Tuberose.

Dahlia.

Of all summer blooming bulbs there are none more satisfactory or easily grown than the Dahlia. Realizing that it is a plant that is not half appreciated, we are making a special effort this season to get everybody to plant a few, knowing that they will increase their list of varieties and quantity each season.

Most Dahlias offered are divided into such small pieces that the purchaser has a great deal of trouble in getting them to grow and bloom. Ours are offered in divisions large enough so that they are sure to make good, strong plants. In some cases the entire clump is sent. We have a new departure this season and have placed each Dahlia root in a paper bag, with the name of the Dahlia, the color, directions for growing, etc. The list that we offer includes the newest as well as the old standard varieties. The prices are right and we offer the entire collection of ten varieties at a very low price, and you should take the full collection.

Clifford W. Bruton—Immense canary yellow, often 6 inches in diameter. **Price, each, 20c.**

Nymphae—The most delicate shrimp pink, called the Water Lily Dahlia; should be in every collection. **Each, 20c.**

William Agnew—The finest red in cultivation; large, perfect. **Each, 20c.**

Zulu—Called the Black Dahlia; purple center, outer petals almost black. Very desirable. **Each, 20c.**

Oban—A pure apricot and bluish shade; free bloomer. **Each, 20c.**

A. D. Livoni—Beautiful pure quilled pink and free bloomer. **Each, 20c.**

May Eustice—Deep scarlet, with white petals stuck in anywhere. A flower that will please and attract. **Each, 25c.**

Puritan—Fine ball of white; free bloomer. The very best white. **Each, 20c.**

Fern-Leafed Beauty—White and crimson striped. **Each, 20c.**

New Cactus Dahlia Baldwin—This is the best scarlet of cactus and will give satisfaction. **Each, 30c.**

Collection of One Each of the Above Ten, $1.50.

LIST OF BOOKS.

In presenting this list we would state that it comprises the newest and best books pertaining to the practice and science of agriculture and allied subjects published in the English language. We can particularly recommend them to our patrons.

Any of these books will be forwarded by mail, postpaid to any part of the world, on receipt of catalogue price. Safe delivery of books by mail guaranteed.

We are always happy to correspond with our patrons and cordially invite them to address us on any matter pertaining to rural books. Any work not in this list can be obtained on short notice at the regular price.

SOILING CROPS AND THE SILO.

By **Thomas Shaw**, professor animal husbandry at the University of Minnesota. How to cultivate and harvest crops; how to build and fill a silo; how to use silage. The newest and most valuable of all books for the dairyman. It tells all about growing and feeding all kinds of soiling crops that have been found useful in any part of the United States or Canada—climate and soil to which they are adapted, rotation, sowing, cultivating and feeding. Also about building and filling silos, what to use and how to fill and feed it. Illustrated. 364 pages. 5x7 inches. Cloth **$1.50**

THE NEW ONION CULTURE.

By **T. Greiner.** Rewritten, greatly enlarged and brought up to date. A new method of growing onions of largest size and yield, on less land, than can be raised by the old plan. Many farmers, gardeners and experiment stations have given it practical trials, which have proved a success. Illustrated. 140 pages. 5x7 inches. Cloth **$0.50**

THE POTATO.

By **Samuel Fraser.** This book is destined to rank as a standard work upon Potato Culture. While the practical side has been emphasized, the scientific part has not been neglected, and the information given is of value, both to the grower and the student. Taken all in all it is the most complete, reliable and authoritative book on the potato ever published in America. Illustrated. 200 pages. 5x7 inches. Cloth..... **$0.75**

MARKET GARDENING AND FARM NOTES. By **Burnett Landreth.** Experiences and observations for both north and south of interest to the amateur gardener, trucker and farmer. A novel feature is the calendar of farm and garden operations for each month; the chapters on fertilizers, transplanting, succession and rotation of crops, the packing, shipping and marketing of vegetables will be especially useful to market gardeners. Illustrated. 315 pages. 5x7 inches. Cloth **$1.00**

THE BOOK OF ALFALFA.

History, Cultivation and Merits. Its Uses as a Forage and Fertilizer. The appearance of the **Hon. F. D. Coburn's** little book on Alfalfa a few years ago has been a profit revelation to thousands of farmers throughout the country and the increasing demand for still more information on the subject has induced the author to prepare the present volume, which is by far the most authoritative, complete and valuable work on this forage crop published anywhere. It is printed on fine paper and illustrated with many full-page photographs that were taken with the especial view of their relation to the text. 336 pages. 6½x9 inches. Bound in cloth, with gold stamping. It is unquestionably the handsomest agricultural reference book that has ever been issued. The cuts used in our description of Alfalfa are taken from the Book of Alfalfa and will give you an idea of the quality of the book. Price, postpaid **$2.00**

Profitable Market Gardening can be made more profitable by using **Gurney's Northern grown early vegetable seed** for early market. Southern market gardeners can place their vegetables on the market at last two weeks earlier by using our seed. If you are a market gardener and do not receive our market gardener's catalog, write for it.

THE "CLIPPER GRAIN AND SEED CLEANERS.

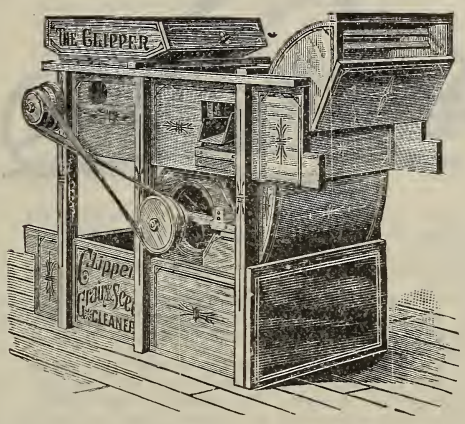
The Best Made. Cleans and Grades Anything from Corn to Timothy Seed.

One wire, nine perforated zinc screens for all k'nds of grain and seed, and four extra special corn grading perforated zinc screens, fourteen in all.

Capacity—Forty bushels market wheat per hour. Twelve bushels clover seed per hour. No other mill will handle near this quantity.

"Now, whatsoever a man soweth that shall he also reap."—Gallatians, chapter 6, verse 7. If you sow weed seed you are bound to reap weeds. Take them out with a Clipper.

Every "Clipper Mill" is guaranteed, both as to material and workmanship, and is also guaranteed to excel all other seed and grain cleaners on the market.



It is guaranteed by the manufacturers, and that guaranty is reinforced by our guaranty.

This cleaner is unequaled for cleaning all classes of grain or seeds, such as wheat, corn, oats, barley, rye beans, peas, buckwheat, kaffir corn, cane seed, millet, rice, coffee, spices, clover, alfalfa, timothy, mustard, flax, etc., etc., and is suitable for farm or general use. Unlike other mills, the "Clipper" cleans all classes of seed and grain thoroughly in one operation, without any waste, and leaves no tailings to be rehandled. Effectual separation of plaintain from clover seed is accomplished, removing all imperfect and foreign seed, as well as cleaning the perfect seed. It will also separate cockle from wheat, pepper grass or tongue grass from timothy, kale and mustard from flax, and make any other separation that, from its nature, is not impossible.

It is the best hand mill made for grading seed corn. We have special screens for grading seed corn for Edge Drop Planter.

It is a well-known fact that there is no work done on the farm that brings such large returns as thoroughly preparing the grain and seed by recleaning and grading for planting. This insures an even stand of strong, healthy plants, insuring a larger yield of a higher grade. This is the method that has been followed for years by the leading growers of fancy seed wheat and other seed stock. The Clipper cleaner is especially adapted to this kind of work on account of its ability to separate the small, also the light, dead seed or grain, from the perfect seed or grain.

Other manufacturers depend entirely upon screens for this work, and with unsatisfactory results. The Clipper screens all straw and foreign matter from the grain before it enters the air shaft, and our **"Vertical Blast" does the rest.**

Our screens are so arranged as to be in plain view and of easy access to the operator while machine is in operation.

To anyone desirous of obtaining a **first-class, inxpensive and durable mill, for general use,** the above facts should dictate the purchase of the Clipper.

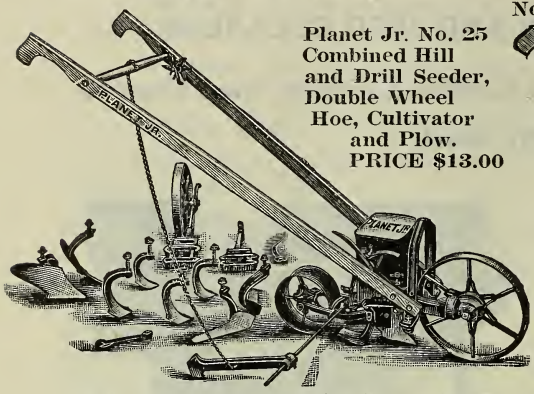
The No. 1 Clipper Cleaner is the best all-around farm mill made. Give it a trial and you will use no other. Indorsed and used by State and Governmental Experimental Stations.

Announcement Extraordinary.

This Mill sells everywhere without the corn-grading screens for $25.00. With the corn-graders for $30.00. We will deliver this mill at your nearest railroad station, freight paid, and including the four corn-grading screens, for $25.00.

PLANET JR. TOOLS FOR 1909.

Space will not permit us to show a full line of the Planet Jr. goods in this Catalogue, but we will gladly send a complete Catalogue of Planet Jr. Tools on application. Planet Jr. Tools are the best on the market, and in sending your orders to us you can rely on getting bottom prices.



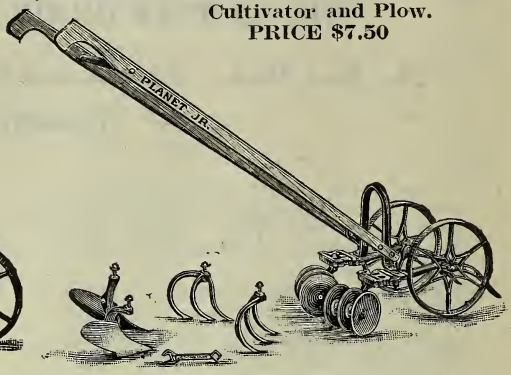
Planet Jr. No. 25 Combined Hill and Drill Seeder, Double Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow. PRICE $13.00

This new combined machine is intended for gardeners who have a large enough acreage in crops for a Double Wheel Hoe to be used to good advantage, and prefer not to buy separate machines.

As a Drill it is almost identical with the Planet Jr. No. 4 Drill, and is thoroughly substantial and accurate in sowing all kinds of garden seeds in hills or drills.

As a Wheel Hoe it is identical with the Planet Jr. No. 12 Double Wheel Hoe, the very best machine on the market. The change from Drill to Wheel Hoe takes but a moment, and the whole combination is one we can heartily recommend and guarantee satisfactory.

No. 14 Planet Jr. Double Wheel Disc Hoe, Cultivator and Plow. PRICE $7.50

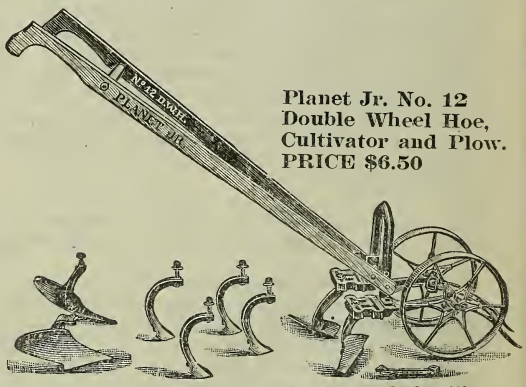


This is a new tool for 1909, which will give excellent satisfaction; especially pleasing to all who work peat lands. There are three discs, oil tempered, on each side, which may all be used at once or two on a side, as preferred. With the leaf lifters the work can be done without danger of cutting off the leaves and injuring the plants. The discs are also adjustable for depth and to throw to or from the row as desired.

The set of prong cultivator teeth is constructed on entirely new lines, and will be found invaluable in general cultivation. The tooth next to the row is narrow and is arranged to run shallow, the middle tooth is wider and runs ½ inch deeper, while the outside tooth is very much wider and runs ½ inch deeper still, so that the work is finer and more delicate next to the row, to avoid injury to the roots of plants, and deeper in the center.

Planet Jr. No. 8 Horse Hoe and Cultivator. PRICE $8.50

Probably no other Cultivating Machine is so widely known as the Planet Jr. Combined Horse Hoe and Cultivator, for it is in use throughout the civilized world. It is so strongly built as to withstand incredible strain, yet it is light and easy to handle. You can do almost anything you want with it in the garden or field. It opens and closes furrows, hoes right up to the plants without danger of injuring, throws dirt to or from the row and throws back from center again. You can set the Hoes at any angle or reverse altogether, cultivate to any depth desired, and adjust for any width. Every part is perfected to make the tool acceptable to the intelligent farmer who knows the best is always the cheapest.

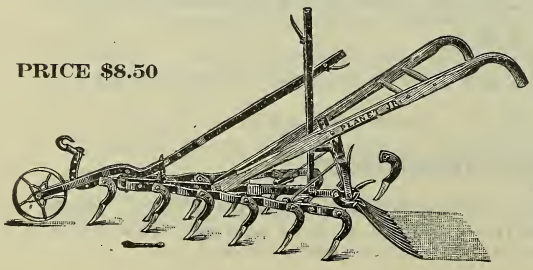


Planet Jr. No. 12 Double Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow. PRICE $6.50

Two acres a day can easily be worked with this implement, and when it is done it will be a better job than three men could have done in the same time with hand hoes. The No. 12 runs either astride or between the rows; kills all the weeds and leaves the earth in fine shape. Then, too, it's so easy to work. Twelve-year-old girls work gardens with them with ease and success.

The No. 12 has a pair of 6-inch Hoes, a pair of Plows for opening or covering, and a set of 4 all steel Cultivator Teeth. The tools shown are what gardeners use most and others can be added as wanted.

PRICE $8.50



PLANET JR. TWELVE-TOOTH HARROW, CULTIVATOR AND PULVERIZER.

Gardeners cultivate better than formerly. It has been found to pay best. The farmer or gardener is most likely to cultivate best who has the tool best adapted to his purposes. With the Twelve-Tooth Harrow here shown, you go as deep or shallow as you like, come up close to row without injuring plants, cut out all the weeds, stir the soil and mellow and fine it as with a garden rake. You widen and narrow as you please between 12 and 32 inches. It's a special favorite with strawberry growers, market gardeners and truckers.

Quantity of Seed Required to Sow an Acre of Ground.

	Quality per acre.	
Asparagus, 1 oz. to 200 Plants	5	lbs.
Barley	2½	bus.
Beans, Dwarf, 1 qt. to 150 ft. of drill	2	bus.
Beans, Pole, 2 qts. to 200 hills	½	bus.
Beet, Garden, 1 oz. to 100 feet. of drill	8	lbs.
Beet, Mangel, 1 oz. to 150 ft. of drill	10	lbs.
Broccoli, 1 oz. to 3,000 Plants	5	ozs.
Broom Corn	10 to 15	lbs.
Brussels Sprouts, 1 oz. to 3,000 Plants	5	ozs.
Buckwheat	½ to ¾	bus.
Cabbage, 1 oz. to 3,000 Plants	5	ozs.
Carrot, 1 oz. to 150 ft. of drill	2½	lbs.
Cauliflower, 1 oz. to 3,000 Plants	5	ozs.
Celery, 1 oz. to 5,000 Plants	4	ozs.
Clover, Alsike & White Dutch	10 to 15	lbs.
Clover, Lucerne, Large Red and Crimson Trefoil	15 to 25	lbs.
Clover, Medium	15 to 20	lbs.
Corn, Sweet, 1 qt. to 500 hills	10	qts.
Cress, 1 oz. to 150 ft. of drill	8	lbs.
Cucumber, 1 oz. to 80 hills	2	lbs.
Egg-Plant, 1 oz. to 2,000 Plants	2	ozs.
Endive, 1 oz. to 300 ft. of drill	3	lbs.
Flax, broadcast	½	bus.
Grass, Ky. Blue (for lawn, 4 bus.)	2	bus.
Grass, Hungarian and Millet	1	bus.
Grass, Mixed lawn	3 to 5	bus.
Grass, Orchard, Perennial Rye, Red Top	2	bus.
Grass, Timothy	15 to 20	lbs.

	Quality per acre.	
Kale, 1 oz. to 3,000 Plants	4	ozs.
Kohl Rabi, 1 oz. to 200 ft. of drill	1½	lbs.
Leek, 1 oz. to 250 ft. of drill	4	lbs.
Lettuce, 1 oz. to 250 ft. of drill	3	lbs.
Melon, Musk, 1 oz. to 100 hills	2	lbs.
Melon, Water, 1 oz. to 25 hills	2	lbs.
Nasturtium, 1 oz. to 50 ft. of drill	10	lbs.
Oats	2½	bus.
Okra, 1 oz to 50 ft. of drill	10	lbs.
Onion Seed, 1 oz. to 200 ft. of drill	3 to 4	lbs.
Onion Seed, for sets	30 to 50	lbs.
Onion Sets, 1 qt. to 20 ft. of drill	8	bus.
Parsnips, 1 oz. to 250 ft. of drill	5	lbs.
Parsley, 1 oz. to 250 ft. of drill	8	lbs.
Peas, Garden, 1 qt. to 150 ft. of drill	2	bus.
Peas, Field	2½	bus.
Pepper, 1 oz. to 1,500 Plants	4	ozs.
Potatoes	10	bus.
Pumpkin, 1 qt. to 300 hills	3	lbs.
Radish, 1 oz. to 150 ft. of drill	8	lbs.
Rye	2	bus.
Salsify, 1 oz. to 60 ft. of drill	8	lbs.
Spinach, 1 oz. to 150 ft. of drill	10	lbs.
Summer Savory, 1 oz. to 500 ft. of drill	2	lbs.
Squash, Summer, 1 oz. to 40 hills	2	lbs.
Squash, Winter, 1 oz. to 10 hills	3	lbs.
Tomato, 1 oz. to 1,000 Plants	3	ozs.
Turnip, 1 oz. to 250 ft. of drill	1½	lbs.
Wheat	1¼ to 2	bus.

INDEX.

	Page
Artichoke	18
Asparagus	18
Alfalfa	77
Beans	8, 18, 19, 20
Beets	8, 21, 22
Brocoli	23
Brussels Sprouts	23
Borecole or Kale	23
Buckwheat	71
Bromus Inermis	80
Barley	73
Bulbs	102
Books	104
Cabbage	11, 24, 25
Chicory	26
Cauliflower	26
Cress	26
Celerac	26
Carrot	9, 26, 27
Celery	27
Cucumber	9, 27, 28
Corn (Sweet)	10, 11, 29
Corn (Pop)	30
Corn (Field)	58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69
Corn (Broom)	75
Corn (Kaffir)	75
Corn (Fodder)	30, 69
Clover	76
Cane	76
Egg Plant	30
Endive	31
Flax	76
Flower Seed	83
Grass Seed	80
Herbs	53
Kohl Rabi	31
Kale	23
Leek	30
Lettuce	12, 31, 32
Melon (Musk)	13, 32, 33, 34
Melon (Water)	34, 35, 36
Millet	81
Milo Maize	76
Nasturtium	93
Okra	36
Onion Sets	37
Onion Seed	37, 38, 39
Oats	71
Peanuts	40
Peas (Garden)	14, 40, 41, 42
Peas (Sweet)	97
Peas (Cow)	73
Peas (Field)	74
Peppers	42, 43
Parsnip	43
Pumpkin	6, 43
Parsley	44
Plants	54, 55
Planet Jr.	106
Potato	14, 55, 56, 57, 58
Radish	15, 44, 45
Rhubarb	46
Rape	72
Rye	73
Squash	16, 17, 46, 47, 48
Sunflower	49
Spinach	49
Salsify	49
Speltz	75
Seed per acre	107
Seed Cleaner	105
Specialties	8 to 18
Turnip	17, 49
Tomato	16, 50, 51, 52
Vetches	75
Wheat	69, 70
Yankton Nursery	108

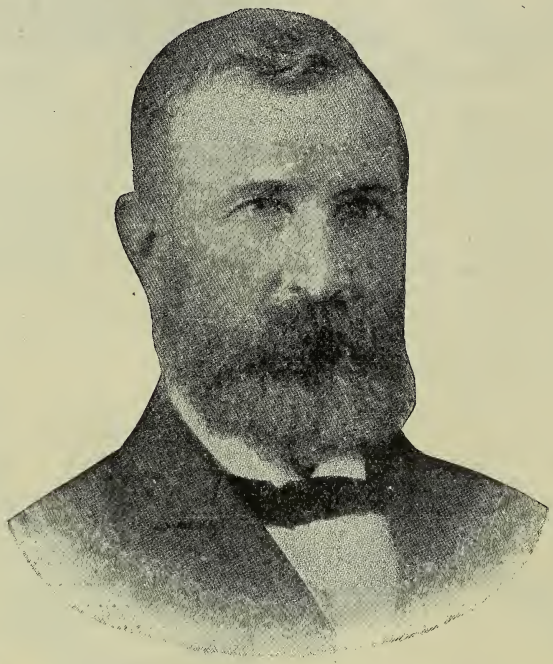
The Yankton Nursery

Now under the management of C. W. Gurney, the President of the Seed Company, was organized in Monticello, Iowa, directly after the civil war, and is now working in its forty-third year.

It does a strictly Catalogue business. "No agents need apply."

You can place your orders for either Trees or Seeds, or for both, with either Company, although both are entirely separate, and you may cover your order to both houses by one remitttance, but the orders must be on separate sheets.

SEND FOR A CATALOG.



C. W. GURNEY,
Author "Gurney's Northwestern Pomology." Forty-Three Years a Nurseryman and Orchardist in Iowa, Nebraska and South Dakota.

Common Sense About Trees and Nursery Stock

It is estimated that not less than $125,000 are taken out of this State annually for worthless trees at criminally high prices; and notwithstanding the work of the State Horticultural Society, this amount is increasing yearly with the increasing ability of the people to buy and pay. This is surely a great waste and works a great hardship in many individual cases, and there should be a remedy.

I have been acting as a committee of the State Society for more than a year to try and find and report a remedy, but I have reported that I can find no remedial legislation that will stop or modify this without acting equally against legitimate interstate commerce, except that there must be many individual cases that can be reached and punished through the courts.

The best practical remedy is for every planter to become a member of the State Horticultural Society. Send $1.00 to Prof. Hansen, of Brookings, the Secretary, and become a member. Get in touch with Horticulture and Horticulturists and you are safe. Where you now throw away money, labor and time on worthless or doubtful stock, and at actually criminal prices, you will be instructed how to properly expend a few dollars and get satisfactory returns in Orchards, Groves, Fruits and Flowers.

Get at it right. Give the "Tree Missionaries" the "go by," and until you can find some better way send to the Yankton Nursery, Yankton, S. D., for a Catalogue. Do it now. It will help to defend you when the enemy comes.

C. W. GURNEY.

From .....

.....

Gurney Seed Company

Yankton,

South Dakota

Our Exhibit at the South Dakota State Fair

Did you meet us at the Fair? We met thousands of our friends and customers and trust that you were one of them. We shall have much larger space in 1909, and you will notice we are offering additional cash premiums.

Look the catalog over thoroly. There are hundreds of items that are of value to you and will reduce your living expenses and increase your profits.

Remember we guarantee that all seed ordered from this catalog will prove of satisfactory purity and germinating test to you, or they may be returned at our expense and your money will be refunded.

"Aye, the Corn, the Corn,
the Golden Corn,
Within whose Golden Heart
There is Strength
for all the
Nations.

The CORNGROWER should realize that corn prices have reached a permanently higher level.

In 1905 we had a bumper crop, 2,708,000,000 bus.
In 1906 we had a bumper crop, 2,927,000,000 bus.
In 1907 we had a bumper crop, 2,582,000,000 bus.

Yet behold! in the summer of 1908, there is not a surplus bushel, the exchanges are clamoring for corn—the world is hungry for corn—the prices keep soaring! And they will remain high.

?

Can you afford to raise poor corn?

?

CAN YOU AFFORD TO THROW AWAY MONEY IN POOR YIELDS?